FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1838. [NO. 1121.]

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barnes & Shaw, at Elizabeth Town, N. C. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st September last The Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Mr Shaw in the concern, solicits a continuance of the public patronage, and requests all persons indebted to the concern, (except such as he gave claims on to Mr. Shaw) to pay the same to the subscriber.

J. F. BARNES.

Elizabeth Town, Nov. 16, 1838 20-3w

Morus Multicaulis.

Upwards of 10,000 Cuttings may be had if applied for shortly, at 5 cents.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1838. 20-2w

Notice is hereby given,

That I have constituted and appointed Gurdon Deming, Esq., my Agent and Attorney, to collect and settle all notes and accounts due me in this State; and to attend to, and transact any other business appertaining to my interest, that may be neglected or unattended to, during my absence.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, Nov 20, 1838.

Further Notice.

The STORE on Hay street, owned, and lately occupied by Henry P. Peck, is for Sale or Rent. For terms, apply to Gurdon Deming, or in case he be absent, to Amos Kimball.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Nov 21, 1838. 20 6w

Dolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838 20tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—In Equity.

Duncan McMillan, Catharine Malloy, John Bethune and wife Sarah,

vs.

Duncan Cameron and wife Margaret, Mary Cameron, Arch'd Baker and wife Mary, Margaret Cameron, Malcom Gilchrist and wife Anna, Malcom Gilbreath, Alexander Gilbreath, ——— Montgomery and wife Catharine, John McLauchlin and wife Sarah, Alex'r Smith and wife Catharine, James Graham and wife Mary, Neal A. McMillan, Arch'd A McMillan and Margaret McMillan

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A D. 1838.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M E.*

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration (Pendente Lite) on the Estate of Charles Hopton, were granted at May Term, 1838, of Wayne County Court, to John Everitte. The subscriber hereby notifies all and every person having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN EVERITTE.

November 16, 1838. 20 6w

Notice.

The Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of Henry Rae, deceased, late of Montgomery County, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Also, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JNO C. ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 8, 1838.

Further Notice.

On the 5th of December next, at the late residence of Henry Delamothe, deceased, I will proceed to public sale, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, all the crop of Fodder, Oats and Hay, a considerable variety of Farming Utensils, several Wagons, Household & Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention; also, the Negroes will be hired for the Year 1839, and Land rented out.

The sale, renting and hiring will continue from day to day until all is disposed of, at the late residence, when the sale will be postponed to the next day, at the same place, for the purpose of selling a parcel of Fodder and Household Furniture. A credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser, giving bond and approved security.

JNO. C ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 8, 1838. 20-2w

Information wanted.

Of ELLIE JONES, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., left North Carolina about 17 years ago, went to the State of Georgia, where he resided about two years ago, leaving, as it is said, considerable property; but in what part of the State is not known. He had resided about 11 years in Augusta, up to six or seven years ago, where he learnt the carriage maker's business, afterwards owned a Grocery Store. His mother is aged and poor woman, is anxious to learn whether he died, and such particulars in relation to his property, as may enable her to obtain it. He was about 37 years of age at the time of his death, and has no family. Any information will be thankfully received by Mrs. Mary Brown, at Fayetteville N. C.

Editors of newspapers in Georgia will confer a great obligation on a poor woman if they will assist her in this effort by giving the above a few insertions.

Northern Hay.

100 BALES, just received and for sale by COOK & CO.

Nov. 2, 1838. 20-3w

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

$100 REWARD

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my Negro man by the name of BOB, and the white man that decoyed him off; or I will give fifty dollars for either of their apprehensions and delivery to me. The white man that I believe decoyed off my man Bob, is by name, (as he called himself) Harris; he is about six feet high, dark hair, and rather squint eyed, when talking shows his upper teeth very much, his fore teeth very broad; he stated that he was raised at the north, and talks very broad, and is rather stoop shouldered and slender built, long armed, long hands, and quite long fingers; he has been engaged in working on the State Rail Road when my hands were engaged in the same business, and Harris and my negro man Bob both left that place on Sunday night, the 21st October. Harris tried several other Negroes, and promised half of what he could make by selling them, and their freedom in the end He told them that he would sell them in every town they passed, and steal them again, and then take water and make their escape. My man Bob that he carried off, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, and slow spoken, has a fleshy, soft hand for a negro that labors, he can read very well, and can write a tolerable smart hand, one of his eyes appears to be smaller than the other, he is tolerable black, and very broad across his shoulders, and has a down look. Any information respecting either or both, will be thankfully received My residence is in Gwinnett co. Geo. 8 miles below Lawrenceville. It is supposed they will take water, and go from one town to another, from Augusta on to the north.

DUDLEY BONDS

Nov 19, 1838. 20 4w.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 10th inst., a negro boy who at first called himself Owen, and said that he belonged to Mr Owens on the North West, and afterwards says that he belongs to a Mr Oates of Sampson County, and that his name is Henry The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

J. F BARNES, Jailer

Elizabeth Town, Bladen, Nov. 16, 1838. 20-3t

Notice.

THE Subscribers intend to close up their business in this place, and request all persons indebted to them to settle the same immediately, and all claims against them to be presented for payment.

CURTIS & MYROVER.

Nov 13 1838 19tlJ

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subscriber will apply at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, to be permitted to avail himself of the benefits of the Acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for his discharge, having filed a schedule of all the *property, notes, accounts, or judgments* belonging to or due him, in the Clerk's Office of said Court.

JAMES MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1838. 19 f

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,
Coffee & Brown Sugar,
Cheese & Scotch Barley,
Scotch Herrings,
Race & Ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,
Starch and Citron,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Currants and Seidlitz Powders,
Alum and Saltpetre,
Pepper, Alspice & East India Ginger,
Superior SPANISH CIGARS,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch do,
Hair Powder and Gum Camphor,
Windsor, Rose and Bar Soap,
Lucifer Matches and Pomatum,
Rose & Cologne Water,
Oil of Lemon and Peppermint do,
Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil & Bears' do,
Macassar Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.
A large assortment of CORDIALS,
Port Wine, Madeira do,
Good Sherry Wine,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin, &c.
Turner & Hughes' ALMANAC, and a general assortment of superior TOYS, &c.

N. B. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, whether by Wholesale or Retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 32 cents per lb.; Retail 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1838 19 6w

Real Estate at Auction.

BRICK STORE IN MARKET SQUARE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by W. S. Latta, on the 23d March, 1836, I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 3d day of December, 1838, at the Market House, the Lot on the North West corner of Market Square, on which there is a two story Brick Store and other improvements, now occupied by J. B Marsh;—a first rate Stand for business

Terms at sale. By order of

E L. WINSLOW, Trustee.
WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

November 14 19ts

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for or executing a certain Note, given by me and my securities to Mary McRae, as it can be proven that the property sold to me by her was not sound while in my possession and previous thereto. The above Note was given in March, 1838, and will be due 15th November, 1838

DANIEL HENDERSON.

Richmond County, Nov. 9, 1838. 19 3w

Landing from Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant,

12 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
75 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1 do. Plough Moulds.

For sale by

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

—*ALSO*—

A few half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL.

November 13, 1838. 19-3w

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots.—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

Interesting to Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Academy at Bennettsville, Marlborough, S. Carolina, will be vacant at the close of the present session. This institution consists of a Male and Female Department, which the Trustees are desirous of filling with appropriate and well qualified Teachers. The Teacher in the Male department must be competent to teach the various branches usually taught in the best Academies, and the Teacher of the Female department the branches of an accomplished female education. Applicants are requested to present their applications with as little delay as practicable. They will be received until the 10th December next, when the election will be made. All communications on the subject to be addressed to Rev. Campbell Stubbs, President of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES C. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

October 24, 1838. 17-10D

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Stephen H. Gaddy and wife Mary, John G Allen and wife Nancy, Young H. Allen and others,

Against

William Caldwell and wife Jane, and Ruth Huie.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Wm. Caldwell and Jane his wife, and Ruth Huie, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[19] WM. E. TROY, *C. M E.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Jeremiah Henry, *versus* Joseph A. Liles and Elijah Liles. } *Original Bill.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph A Liles, one of the Defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Joseph A. Liles to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and of American Independence the 63d year.

[19] WM E TROY, *C. M E.*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *Sattinets and Vestings.*

THE Subscriber has just received from New York a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, black and brown Goats' hair Camlet, Vesting, Silk Velvet, Bombazines, Trimmings, &c., of the best quality, which will be sold at a small advance.

He still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, and those who favor him with their work shall have it done in a neat and fashionable style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

November 7, 1838. 18 4w

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Consisting in part of—

Prime Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGARS,
Rio and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump Sugars,
Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
Molasses, Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English bar, hand and rod Iron,
Castings, Nails, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Bale Rope & Cotton Bagging, Lead & Shot,
Sole and Harness Leather, Shoes,
10 casks and 20 boxes Cheese,
Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,

All of which will be sold low for CASH or Country Produce.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1838. 18 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c.—all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Benjamin K. Pond and wife Lucretia, Andrew Polk, William Henry Benton, Joel McLendon, Ellis Caraway, George Little and James Boggan,

Against

Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S Caraway, Taylor Caraway and John Caraway.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S Caraway, Taylor Caraway and John Caraway, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[19] WM. E TROY, *C M E.*

Buggy and Harness.

JUST received from Philadelphia, by Steamer Cotton Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and HARNESS, running on four wheels, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

November 12, 1838. 19tf

HORSE for sale.

A YOUNG HORSE, free from fault or trick, and perfectly gentle in harness, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

THE ABOLITION VOTE IN NEW YORK.

It is now established beyond all doubt, that the movements of the Abolitionists materially injured the Whig cause in this State. For proof of it, let the reader recur to the fact, that in the city of New York, Seward's vote was far short of the Whig Congressional vote; and Bradish was several hundred behind that of the Van Buren candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Tracy. Indeed, a separate ticket was run, upon which were the names of Tappan and Smith; and this the editors of the Old Dominion well knew when they made their assertion, that Tappan aided the Whigs. On the contrary, he expressly advised his Abolition brethren not to vote the Whig ticket, with the exception of Bradish.

All accounts concur in the statement, that the Abolitionists were *not only* a drawback to the Whigs, but that they in effect worked for the other side. Read the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

"We agree entirely with the Gazette, that the Whigs, as a party, can have no association with the abolitionists, and we hold it to be one of their first duties, distinctly and publicly, to repudiate every thing in the shape of political alliance with them. The game that has been played by the abolitionists at the recent election, reflects no credit upon their own sagacity, while it has resulted in positive evil, though in a far less degree than at one moment we had reason to fear it would.

By erasing the name of Seward from their ballots, and scattering their votes between Tom, Dick and Harry, they jeoparded his election, and in effect cast their votes for Governor Marcy. Hence the strong majority in Oneida against the Whig candidate. And hence also the loss of the election of Messrs. Kirkland and Fitzhugh, the Whig candidates for Congress in the double district of Oneida and Oswego. So in the double district of Madison and Onondaga, Mr. Birdseye, one of the Whig candidates, has lost his election from the same cause. Indeed, in those two districts, some of the leaders of the abolitionists acted more like insane than rational beings. Because the Whig candidates declined answering their foolish and impracticable questions in the affirmative, every possible means was adopted for their defeat; and in regard to Mr Birdseye, such was the spirit of fanaticism, that the solemn mockery of a public prayer to God was resorted to in a public assembly, for the defeat of his election.—By these means, three Whig candidates for Congress have been defeated by the abolitionists, and they will have the satisfaction of finding three members in their places, who will vote for every thing in accordance with the principles of the alliance between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun."

Upon the course to be taken by the Whigs in reference to the Fanatics, the Star says:—

"The Oneida Whig charges us, and very wrongfully, with abusing Mr. Bradish. What we did say was "more in sorrow than in anger." He never would have been nominated by the Whigs had his abolition opinions been known; and had the Whig Journals of this city said but one line: "Strike off the name of Mr. Bradish and substitute that of Gulian C. Verplanck," it is certain that Mr. B would have lost his election. There must be no deception—no double dealing—no mistake on the subject. The Whigs must discard abolition in *toto*, or we are gone. To-morrow we shall show up some of their deceptions and tricks."

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

The last North Carolina Standard labors through two columns in endeavoring to prove that there has been a formal union between the abolitionists and the Whigs of New York. So full was he of this absurd idea, that he could not wait until his regular publication day, but was obliged to use an extra as a sort of safety valve through which to blow off his surplus steam. In his zeal for the welfare of the South, the Standard might have mentioned the recent proceedings in Ohio, but his gaze was so steadily directed to the North, that he was completely blind as to what is going on in the West. Believing that the Standard is governed by no *party* motives in publishing his article on abolition, and supposing that he is green enough to believe all that he has written, we will furnish him with a text for another extra. Here it is: "The late administration victory in Ohio was obtained by the support of the Abolitionists. A letter from Dr. Duncan, a prominent Van Buren candidate, was circulated, in which, speaking of the Slave-holding States, says:

"The anger of God, and the vengeance of Heaven seems to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost *every institution*, every prosperity, public and private, seems to be sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery. But, the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution.'

This man was elected.

Governor Vance was defeated in his election because he executed the laws of the State and gave up for trial in Kentucky a citizen of Ohio charged with seducing a slave from his master. Morris, the Abolitionist, will be sent back to the Senate of the United States by the Van Buren party." This will be shocking news for the Standard, and we fear that unless he uses his safety-valve extra with great expedition, that his boiler must burst.

From the New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

The North Carolina Standard, Extra, I see, is making a great bubbub about Whig Northern Abolition, &c. The Southern Whig press ought not to forget that Locofocoism in the North strikes at the *very root of* all society in the South. Democracy here means the *largest* liberty, *universal* equality—utter *abolition* of ALL distinctions in society. The Fanny Wrights, the Riells, the Paul Grouts, the Mackenzies, the O'Connell guards of Mr. Van Buren here, *must* be abolitionists. The Evening Post is the Government organ here. The Boston Advocate, another Government organ, is an abolition paper. The Van Buren Patriot Locofoco, Mr. Smith, just elected in the northern district of Vermont, over whom the Globe will be shouting anon, is an abolitionist. A. H. Everett, whose defeat in Massachusetts the Globe mourns over, is an abolitionist. Abolition in the North includes both parties. But the security of the South is in the Northern Whigs, *for they* are the defenders of society as it is, under the Constitution. They are the Conservatives in opposition to the destructive principles of Locofocoism, which is for *levelling* every thing, *equalizing* every thing, *amalgamating* every thing. They are men who have a stake in society, and tremble over convulsions. If the South now sows Locofoco wind in the North, it will reap the whirlwind, as we reaped it, when Mino demolished flour stores, or led his "rabble rout" to overthrow public meetings in the Park. Law, law, law, is the call of the Whigs. What better rally cry can the South have than the Constitution and the Laws?

We of the North, however, understand such articles as that in the North Carolina Standard—we who have lost four or five Members of Congress in this State by the intrigues of the Van Buren Regency in Albany with the Abolitionists, as in Oneida county, and who came near losing all, as in Ohio, are not to be bumbugged. We trust the South is not to be. The only party the Constitution, as it is, can rely upon in the North for defence at all points, is the Whig *Conservative* party. We wish to keep the Constitution GEORGE WASHINGTON bequeathed us, and such laws as *he* approved. The Locofocos want expedients, experiments, reforms of all sorts, ending in anarchy, which, says the late address from Tammany Hall, is "*but a state of transition!*"

The Baltimore Chronicle does well to keep before the public the fact that "nearly all the abolitionists in the city of New York voted against Mr. Seward, the Whig Candidate for Governor. This is the reason of the falling off of his vote, as compared with that of the candidates for Congress. On the other hand, upwards of twelve hundred Whigs refused to vote for Bradish, because of his abolition sentiments."

The sincerity of the Van Buren party, as to their belief in frauds, and their desire to prevent them, is likely to be put to the test at the next session of the New York Legislature. The lower House being Whig, will go for a Registry Law, by which all proper safeguards will be thrown around the right of suffrage, and frauds be prevented on both sides. On this point, the Albany Daily Advertiser makes some pertinent remarks. It well observes, that "if, as the Loco Focos say, the Whigs carry the elections by buying illegal votes, it is clearly their interest, as well as their duty, to put an end to such practices. This can best be done by legislation, which shall effectually guard against any fraud or deception whatever. If the ex-Regency forces are sincere in believing, as they assert, that honest voting will restore them to power, let them advocate the passage of a Registry Law."

We have no idea, however, that the dominant party in the Senate will concur. But for the abuse of the elective franchise, they would long since have been prostrated—and they know it.—*Richmond Whig.*

Our readers will find in our columns today some particulars of the late descent upon Canada by bands of persons going direct, and in the face of day, from the American territory; an attempt which, whether successful or otherwise, is an atrocious crime against the peace of the United States and against its positive laws.

There cannot be a difference of opinion among honest men upon the piratical character and the demoralizing tendency of such acts. As little doubt can there be of the bounden duty of the Government of the United States to put forth all the power which it can command to prevent these enterprises; and, when it cannot prevent them, to spare no efforts to bring to punishment those bad citizens who are doing all in their power to involve their country in a bloody war with an entirely friendly Power. Men thus reckless of the peace of the country, regardless of consequences, trampling under foot equally the laws of the land, the dictates of humanity, and the rights of property, are entitled to no sympathy from well-disposed citizens of the United States.

National Intelligencer.

The gross receipts of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Rail Road for the year ending on the first of November 1838, as compared with the preceding year, show the following result.

For the year ending Nov. 1, 1838—$137,510 63
1837— 96,167 73

Increase $37,342 90

The late election in New York presents the first instance in our history, of a President's own State going against him, either upon a first or "second sober thought."

N. Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1838.

At the hour of 3 o'clock, a quorum appeared, the Senate was called to order and the credentials of the members having been examined, the prescribed oaths were administered by Thos. Cobbs, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake. After which Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office, Louis D. Wilson, Esq., the Senator from Edgecombe. No other nomination being made, the Senate proceeded to vote, *viva voce*, as follows:

For Wilson.—Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Boulder, Edwards, Exum, John W. Williams, McDiarmid, Bunting, Henry, Hill, J. Foy, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Carson, Rabun, Fox—22.

For Andrew Joyner, Esq. Senator from Halifax.—Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, J. O'K. Williams, Biddle, Albright, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Reddin, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson—22.

Mr. Joyner voted for Mr. Jones, and Mr. Wilson for Mr. Edwards.

The votes being equally divided, there was, of course, no election.

After some conversation, on motion of Mr. Morehead, the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker, with precisely the same result. Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

On motion of Mr. Dockery the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker as *follows*:

For Wilson.—Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Boulder, Edwards, Exum, Williams of Person, McDiarmid, Bunting, Hill, Foy of Onslow, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Rabun, Fox—20

For Joyner.—Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, Williams of Beaufort, Biddle, Albright, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson, Carson—23.

Mr. Joyner having a majority of the votes was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Morehead and Spruill, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the Senate.

Thos. G. Stone, of Franklin, was chosen Principal Clerk, and Henry W. Miller, of Raleigh, Assistant. Miller 26, Biggs 20.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

No business of importance.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Dockery presented the resignation of Jos. White, the Senator elect for the county of Anson, which was read and accepted. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Dockery, ordered, that a writ be issued to the Sheriff of Anson, for an election to fill the vacancy, to be held on Monday the 3d Dec'r.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee on Rules of Order, reported those of last session. Adopted.

The Governor's Message was received from the Commons, with a proposition to print 10 copies for each member. This was opposed by Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe, as being out of the usual order of things, but finally adopted by nearly a party vote.

Mr. Etheridge, the Senator from Currituck and Camden, appeared and took his seat.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Moore, Albright, Moody, Sharp, Reinhardt, Cooper and Boulder.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Taylor, Speed, Baker, Montgomery, Allison, Moye and Exum.

Claims—Messrs. Dockery, Fox, Melchor, Harper, Whitaker, Redding, and Foy of Onslow.

Judiciary—Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Cherry, Carson, Davidson, Hill and Wilson.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Shepard, Holt, Kerr, Franklin, McDiarmid, Hawkins and Ribelin.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Cherry, Shepard, Biddle, Spruill, Arrington, Bunting, Reid.

Joint Select Committees on the part of the Senate:

On Finance—Mess Jones, Wilson, Spruill, Hawkins, Albright, Dockery, Etheridge and Rabun.

Library—Messrs. Carson, Davidson, and Williams of Beaufort and Hyde.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

A quorum appearing, the House was called to order, the members produced their credentials, and were qualified—the usual oaths being administered by Johnston Busbee, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake.

The House then, on motion, proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Bedford nominated M. Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln, and Mr. Rayner nominated Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, for the appointment. The vote stood as follows:

Those who voted for Graham are

Messrs. Dunlap, Winston, W. A. Blount, McWilliams, Bond, Hill, Patton, Britton, Irwin, Carson, E. P. Miller, Bell, Guthrie, Clegg, Waddell, Paine, Smith, Hyman, Wadsworth, Beall, Brummell, Gilliam, Rebards, Jas. Williams, Lindsay, D. Thomas, Kenan, K. Rayner, Farrow, J. P. Caldwell, Young, McLaughlin, Ellington, Huggins, Syler, Harris, Pemberton, Wilson, Foreman, Gorham, Rush, Lane, McLain, G. Thomas, Crawford, H. C. Jones, Clement, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Underwood, Matthews, Covington, Puryear, Boyden, Oglesby, McCleese, Guyther, Petty, Peden, Blalock, and Doak.—61.

Those who voted for Hoke are

Messrs. Nye, J. R. Rayner, Barksdale, Boyer, Gwynn, Walker, Hollingsworth, Reid, Perkins, Jarman, Sullivan, Bryan, Baker, Howerton, W. P. Williams, Stallings, Hester, Daniel, Wilcox, Tomlinson, Davis, Killian, Holland, Monday, G. W. Caldwell, Orr, Taylor, J. T. Miller, Larkins, Pullock, Trollinger, Stockard, Sims, R. Jones, Chambers, Brogden, S. A. Williams, Eaton, Mangum, Massey, Rand, Stafford, Sloan, Bedford, Braswell, Cardwell, J. Blount, Tuton, and Barnes.—49.

Mr. Graham having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected, and was accordingly conducted to the chair by Messrs. Rayner and Bedford, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the House in a neat and appropriate address.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Thomas Anderson, of Hillsborough, was elected Assistant Doorkeeper.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Committees were appointed to inform the Gov'r of the organization of the Assembly, and Rules of Order were reported by Mr. Hoke, and adopted.

The House appointed the following Standing Committees:

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Rayner, Wilcox, M'Cleese, Brogden, Sloan, Hester, Geo. Thomas, Stockard, Covington, Waddell, Holland, W. J. T. Miller, and Nye.

Committee on Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Wilson, Amis, Foreman, Hyman, Barksdale, Howerton, Pemberton, R. Jones, Matthews, Brummell, Boger, Siler, and J. P. Caldwell.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Stallings, Wilcox, Gorham, Wadsworth, J. T. Miller, Peden, McLaurin, Gwynn, Crawford, G. W. Caldwell, E. J. Erwin, and Puryear.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Perkins, Daniel, Baker, Davis, Pollock, Taylor, Tuton, Trollinger, Doak, Guthrie, Killian, Brittain, and Petty.

Committee on Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Paine, Bond, W. A. Blount, E. S. Bell, Hill, Rebards, Winston, Sims, Lindsay, H. C. Jones, Mills, and Boyden.

Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. K. Rayner, J. R. Rayner, McWilliams, Huggins, Sullivan, S. A. Williams, Reid, Rand, Cardwell, Lane, Orr, Blalock, and Peden.

Thomas L. West was elected one of the Engrossing Clerks.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Raleigh Roebuck, the member from Martin, appeared and took his seat.

The resignation of Thos. G. Polk, as Maj. Gen. of 4th Division of militia, was read and accepted.

The Speaker laid before the House, communications from the Wilmington Rail Road Company, and from the citizens of Wilmington, inviting the members to visit Wilmington, inspect the Rail Road, &c., and enjoy the hospitalities of the citizens of that place. Referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs Wm P. Williams, Crawford, J. T. Miller, Hoke and Boyden, of the House; and Mess. Jones, McDiarmid, Bunting, Franklin and Cherry, of the Senate.

The Governor's Message was received and read. Mr. Hill moved to print ten copies for each member. Mr. Reid opposed the motion to print that number, but it was adopted.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

John S. Burgess, the member from Camden county, appeared and took his seat.

The Speaker appointed the following committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Winston, Hoke, Boyden, Gilliam, J. P. Caldwell, G. W. Caldwell, Easton and Paine.

On Private Bills—Messrs. Guthrie, D. Thomas, Young, Monday, Hollingsworth, Smith, Farrow, Jarman, Ellington, Mangum, E. P. Miller, Keener, Stallings and Perkins.

The Speaker presented the resignation of John A. D. McNeill, Esq. the member elect from Moore county, in consequence of ill health. On motion of Mr. Waddell, a writ was issued to the Sheriff, for an election to fill the vacancy, to be held on Monday the 3d of December.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of Daniel W. Courts, Public Treasurer, on the state of the Public Funds. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to take into consideration the 8th section of the Constitution of this State, and give a declaratory opinion of the Legislature, as to the proper construction thereof.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

The Speaker appointed the following Joint Committees:

Finance—Messrs. Reid, Williams, McWilliams, Rand, Huggins, Clegg, Matthews and Gwyn.

Library—Messrs Rebards, Amis and Waddell.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to emancipate Tom Hadley. Referred.

The Governor communicated the Report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the publication of the Revised Statutes. Referred.

Messrs. Gould Hoyt of Pitt, and James M. A. Drake of Randolph, were elected Engross'g Clerks.

The Governor's Message.

To the Honorable

The General Assembly of N. Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: In entering upon the discharge of the public duties enjoined by the Constitution, we should not be unmindful of our abundant cause of gratitude to the Author of all good for the many blessings beneficently lavished upon our common country. Though the products of agriculture may not have reached their usual abundance, enough has been realized to meet the wants of our people, and industry through all its other avenues has been fairly rewarded.

The laws have been administered without complaint, our rights natural, civil and political, have been justly regarded, and we have been blessed with all those moral and physical enjoyments which constitute the sum of human happiness; encouraged by these considerations, then, let us proceed on the path of our duties, determined to deserve a continuance of HIS favor and protection WHO rules the destinies of Nations.

In laying before you the condition of the State, with such suggestions of Improvement as appear to me worthy of legislation, I am consoled for the knowledge of my own deficiency by the recollection that you come from every section of our State—are identified with its various interests—are acquainted with its wants and capabilities, and are as well disposed as qualified to remedy promptly any omission on my part. The novelty and the imposing magnitude of recent events, will afford you matter for much and serious consideration during the present session. The deranged circulating medium of trade, the cramped situation of our monetary institutions, and the new schemes for the establishment of Sub-Treasuries by the General Government, all demand your anxious reflection, for they are intimately associated with the interests of our constituents. During a period of profound peace and in the midst of unexampled prosperity and happiness, the country has been precipitated from her high enjoyments, and plunged (with no natural causes to explain it) into the abyss of wide spread ruin and misery. Although the recuperative energies of a new and rich country and of a singularly enterprizing people, have not permitted us to be permanently depressed, yet the lessons of past experience should not be lost upon us. We should investigate and understand the causes of these calamities, that we may apply the proper remedies to prevent their recurrence. We must not continue to float upon a sea of uncertain experiments. We must settle upon some permanent and practical system of policy—something defined and well understood; else public apprehension is kept alive, business is retarded and enterprize destroyed. Bear with me then—while with becoming deference I endeavor to investigate a subject which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass by.

The seeds of these disasters I believe were sown, and deeply sown in 1816. Measures were then adopted, from what motive it is not now necessary to inquire, which have greatly contributed to the misfortunes of 1836–37. The distresses of 1816 were remarkably similar to those of more recent occurrence, except that they were more extensive and severe. We had just emerged from a harrassing and expensive war, which had greatly increased the public debt—had exhausted the resources of the country and inflicted on her citizens extensive pecuniary injury. The Banks had suspended specie payments—the currency and exchanges were utterly deranged—confidence was destroyed and credit paralyzed: under such circumstances, our soil scarcely free from the pollution of the enemy, and Congress decided, on taxing the people to discharge the public debt of two wars. For this purpose, the tariff of duties of 1816 was adjusted and was gradually increased up to 1828, when the Bill so properly denominated "the Bill of abominations" was passed, establishing a yet higher rate of duties and prospectively increasing it.

In many instances the tax was so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of articles of prime necessity. The war led to the creation of our domestic manufactories, at the north, which were subsequently fostered and increased under the auspices of the tariff, and thither we were driven to purchase at high prices those articles which an exorbitant tariff had expelled from our commerce. Other commodities which our manufactories were unable to supply, we continued to import, because of their necessity, but burdened with a tax, which never I believe before in the annals of legislation was exacted from a free people. Take for instance the tax of nearly 2 cents on iron, 3 to 4 cents on sugar per pound, 20 to 28 cents per bushel on salt, 10 cents per gallon on molasses, and all other articles of prime necessity from 30 to 250 per cent., which certainly would never have been submitted to but for the plausible appeal to the patriotism of the people to pay the public debt. To regulate and improve the currency and exchanges, and to furnish a safe depository for the Public Treasure thus rapidly accruing, the Bank of the United States was chartered. After struggling with the untoward circumstances which gave it being, it succeeded at length in realizing the objects of its creation, afforded a currency and rate of exchange, equal if not superior to any ever enjoyed by this or any other country, and performed its functions as fiscal agent of the General Government to the satisfaction of every predecessor of President Jackson.

But the operations of this unnecessary and oppressive Tariff continued to draw money from the many to the few, and for purposes other than the current expenses of the Government till 1856. The credit of the country was stretched to its utmost tension, and every means resorted to for relief. The distress of 1819–'20 and '26 gave fearful warning of the coming danger; and but for the liberality and wise forbearance of the Bank of the United States, the crisis would have been much more calamitous. The relief afforded by the Bank, however, was but temporary and fallacious. The cause of ruin was too deeply laid and the drain continued to do its work silently, insidiously, but surely. The merchants were stimulated to increase their importations—speculation was fostered, and credit extended, with the delusive hope of removing embarrassments, originating in a trade burdened and overtaxed. The Banks lent themselves to the madness of the hour, their circulation was enlarged, their ability to sustain themselves diminished, and the destruction of the Bank of the United States completed the work of ruin. But not only was the period for imposing the Tariff most unpropitious, but the inducement for so doing (the payment of the public debt) most unsatisfactory and unwise. We were called upon by no principle of justice, of wisdom or of patriotism to discharge that debt at that moment. It was a debt created by our two wars, and under peculiar circumstances. We entered the money market as a borrower—young and with impaired credit. Our institutions new and untried, and their stability often questioned. Capitalists availed themselves of all these disadvantages, and imposed upon us the highest premium for the use of their funds. It was a mere money arrangement, necessity on the one hand, and profit on the other, involving no one principle of patriotism or liberality.

The Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that the Government was often most usuriously dealt by. We were then under no obligation to the public creditor to anticipate his demands, and it surely was neither wise, patriotic or just for any object, short of absolute necessity, thus to oppress an already exhausted and prostrate country.

Considered in a financial point of view, we are still more at a loss to understand the unnecessary haste of the Government in paying the public debt. A large portion of it bore an interest of 3, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent., and money, at the time it was discharged, was worth the full legal interest of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent.—Drawing money from the People under such circumstances to pay to capitalists—many of them foreigners—was a financial operation, the wisdom of which may well be questioned. This Tax, thus imposed, and thus collected and disbursed, from the many to the few, soon again sought investments in stocks—in Factories, in Bonds of Merchants and speculators, at an interest of from 6 to 8 per cent. A very small portion, however, found its way to the South. The high rate of interest in New York, and her great natural and factitious advantages for trade and commerce, presented attractions which we of this section could not boast, and most of the investments concentrated at that point.

It may not be unprofitable, and it is certainly interesting, to examine for a moment, the enormous amount collected from the people in twenty (20) years by the demands of the Federal Government:

Say Public Debt in 1816	$120,000,000
Interest on half as reduced to 5 per ct.	$60,000,000
Surplus	$41,000,000
20 years support of Gov'nt. at 15 millions per year	$300,000,000
Showing the extraordinary sum of	$521,000,000

subtracted from the earnings of industry in 20 years to pay the Public Debt and interest; support the General Government and create a surplus. I have dealt in round numbers without regard to fractions. It is sufficiently accurate for my purpose, which is merely to exhibit the astounding amount of Taxes which is levied on the consumers of foreign merchandise, besides the extra amount paid on goods expelled from our market by the Tariff, which we had to obtain from manufactories of this country.

This disposition of this money in seeking the new investments to which I have alluded, added to a large line of discounts by the various Banks, urged and stimulated to improvident expansions, gave a *show* of business and prosperity, unparalleled in our country. But it was hollow and fallacious. The people had been drained, weakened and impoverished by taxation, and they were unable to withstand the reaction which awaited them.

President Jackson made a systematic attack upon the credit system. He declared "that all who trade upon borrowed capital ought to break." He attacked and put down the Bank of the United States, and cast distrust and odium upon the issues of all Banks by his circular, requiring the payment for lands in specie. This gave warning to merchants, Bankers and capitalists, who with the instinct of self-preservation trimmed their sails to the coming storm—husbanded their resources—called in their means, and reaction and ruin commenced. The Public Treasure had been deposited with a few of the local Banks; and with the hope of healing the wounds which he had inflicted upon the commerce and credit of the country, the President determined on the Pet Bank system. This he promised should answer all the purposes of the Bank of the United States, unattended with its evils and dangers. While the deposites continued to accumulate, these promises seemed in the way of fulfilment, and the President congratulated the public on his complete success; yet the reaction went on—a wound had been given to public confidence which the healing powers of the President could not reach. Produce was pressed into market and the price declined—Stocks went down—property changed hands at reduced prices—the Banks curtailed, and in turn were pressed for the payment of their debts—the deposites were withdrawn—a further curtailment was necessary—no hope of relief remained—confidence was destroyed—business paralized, and suspension followed with all its train of bankruptcy and ruin. The local banks in their turn were discarded and denounced as unworthy the confidence of the Government or people.

Thus have terminated a series of ill digested and pernicious experiments—a vacillating policy of wretched experiments, taxing to pay off the public debt and to protect home manufactures. Establishing a Bank of the United States at one moment and putting it down as unconstitutional at the next—creating a high protective Tariff to-day and destroying it to-morrow—collecting a surplus revenue from the wants of the people, patronizing, caressing and stimulating into madness and folly the Banks of the States, then denouncing them for failing to accomplish what no rational being could have expected. They could not regulate the exchanges, and it was equal folly to expect that they could withstand the shock, which a flood of circumstances, beyond their control, drove upon them. They were compelled to suspend payments until time placed another crop in market to remit the balances of European creditors and to repair losses at home.

My confidence in our local Banks is not impaired. They have suffered with the country generally—been unfortunate—perhaps imprudent—but they are the arms of our credit system, and with the improvements and limitations which experience has suggested, they are essential to us, and ought to be sustained. The Banks of this State, from a comparative examination of their condition with the Institutions of the other States, stood at the period of suspension, in a very favorable position, and I was impressed with the opinion that they, if any, could have sustained their payments throughout the pressure. But their able managers, who knew their situation best, believed otherwise, and they followed the general example. They have again, with laudable alacrity, followed in the resumption, and now meet their payments in specie.

Soon after the suspension of the Banks, the Legislatures of several States were convened to arrest, if possible, the downward course of things; and to afford such relief as circumstances might demand, under such respectable examples, and at the suggestion of many respectable citizens, I deemed it due to the people to summon the Council of State to advise with me as to the course which it would be best to pursue. After viewing the situation of the Banks, and the wants of the community—a convention of the General Assembly was not deemed necessary. It was believed that no assistance could be afforded these institutions, consistent with the rights of the people, and that ample protection was afforded the community by the penal clause of the charters, allowing twelve per cent. interest, on refusing to redeem their notes.

The sympathy of our citizens with the sufferers of the times, even to the hunted Banks, is strong evidence of their liberality, forbearance and right-mindedness. Demands were seldom made, and of very inconsiderable amount. Few were found, Shylock-like, to require the pound of flesh—for the position of the Banks was looked upon as a calamity, rather than a crime.

The Bank of the United States having been put down by one President, and pronounced unconstitutional by the present incumbent; the local Banks having been denounced and discarded, no alternative, unfortunately, is left the President, but to devise some new system as the fiscal organ of the government. This has been announced to the public under the imposing title of the 'Independent Treasury,' and has twice been recommended to Congress, and as often rejected by that body, though composed of a majority of his partizans. They had the best sources of information, and ample opportunities to investigate the subject fully. It has certainly been very elaborately discussed at two sessions, and rejected under circumstances which would seem to demand the acquiescence of every republican, who holds the doctrine that a majority ought to rule. But it is not submitted to. Every exertion has been made, and is still making by the immense influence of Executive patronage to reverse this twice decided question. An appeal has been made to the people. The subject has been carried into our state elections, and the public mind vexed with it from the elections of our constables to that of the Executive. It has been made the test of democracy itself. Grave Senators and honorable Representatives have taken the stump at elections, at barbacues and dinner tables, in defence of it. The cupidity of creditors has been appealed to in support of it. They have been invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to protest his own drafts on the Banks when specie was refused, in order to make them equivalent to specie, and available in the market, at a high premium, to pay custom-house duties. The government has been dishonored by her own officers for a petty reward of profit on the salaries they are receiving from the bounty. The honorable members of Congress were proffered specie, by a circular of the Secretary, to pay their compensation. With such inducements, incentives and appeals, we would not be astonished to see the new device become the law of the land, against the dispassionate wishes of the people.

I understand the "Independent Treasury" to mean,—reduced to its naked proportions—the appointment of new agents by the government, whose duty it will be to receive the public dues from the people in *gold and silver* only. Keep it in safes and vaults and pay it out to the salaried officers and others, in coin only, rejecting the use of Banks as depositories, and their notes as a medium of payment, whether convertible into specie or not.

This measure I consider wrong in principle. No State government would be sustained in exacting from the people coin only in the payment of taxes, land sales and entries; nor would individuals be tolerated in a course so odious and oppressive.

The employment of gold and silver only in all transactions between the government and people, if practicable at all, would be inconvenient and expensive. But the impracticability of conducting the business of the country with a specie currency only, is not denied. We must then necessarily have a mixed currency of specie and Bank notes. The one according to the "Independent Treasury" doctrine for the government, and the other for the people, and they must come in conflict. The refusal of the government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a constant drain upon the Banks, which must destroy their usefulness.

On the score of safety, the "Independent Treasury" is to me particularly objectionable. Few of us are ignorant that the officers of the United States are appointed more frequently from political considerations, than from intrinsic merit, and too frequently from noisy demagogues, who are always the most forward and pertinacious applicants for office. The deposits in the local Banks must, from their nature, be more secure than with such officers. They are guaranteed by the capital of the Bank, and the watchful eye of self-interest, is perpetually upon them. I speak chiefly in reference to the officers and the management of the Banks of this State, and from personal knowledge, and am very certain, that no sub-treasury can be organized, with which I would so confidently entrust my personal funds, as with our Banks.

But this sub-treasury scheme must increase the number of officers, and the patronage of the general government, already swollen beyond all proper limits. I have an insuperable objection to seeing the agents of the government spread over the States, with the control of money, or power of any kind, to operate on our habits, manners and feelings, or to influence our elective franchise. We have already a mint without coin—an arsenal without need—collectors, and hosts of custom-house officers at all our ports of entry, and postmasters like the locusts of Egypt. They form a phalanx which no patriot can contemplate without just apprehension, or think of increasing without dismay.

Some advocate the scheme, because in its operation it will be hostile to the local Banks, and that in their natures they are antagonistical, and cannot exist together. Are we prepared for the destruction of our Banks, and with them of our trade and enterprize? Are we willing to witness a reduction in the value of our property, of one half or more? Destroy our Banks and we will witness this, or the humiliating alternative of being sustained by foreign capital.

We are told that the Independent Treasury will relieve the South from the shackles of Northern trade—enable her to establish a direct intercourse with foreign countries—build up her markets—and unite the whole South in trade, interest and feeling. Nothing surely was ever more fallacious. Did its *Northern projectors* originate it with this view, or do they now sustain it upon such motives? Hardly, gentlemen.

These shackles of Northern trade of which we have latterly heard so much, proceed from causes not so easily overcome. The North is much indebted to her natural advantages, but she owes more to the liberal employment of the credit system. This enabled her at an early period to commence a generous rivalry with European commerce and manufactures. This furnished her the means of ship-building—called her manufactories into being—improved her navigation, and constructed her roads and canals. These improvements soon reacted upon industry—gave facilities to the farmer—encouragement to the mechanic—and employment to labor of every description. These objects (except commerce) were greatly fostered by the war, subsequently by the tariff, and afterwards by the money thrown into her circulation by the payment of the public debt.

Our course was vastly different; our energies were directed to the quiet pursuits of agricultural life. Always fearful of over-banking, we employed the credit system for no valuable improvement. Our trade was originally mostly with Europe. There we shipped our products and received in return manufactured goods to supply all our wants. Gradually, however, our trade began to be transferred to the North. We began to find that there we could meet with foreign goods, imported in Northern vessels and by northern capital, which, added to their own manufactures of greater extent and variety, and actually cheaper in price than we had been importing directly, because they better understood the wants of our trade, had spare capital and could adapt a small assortment to our convenience. Hence the transfer, but the North always consumes largely of our raw material, which renders the trade reciprocally beneficial to us.

Our merchants are a calculating and pains taking class, depend on it, they have made their calculations in *figures* and find their profit in a Northern over a direct European trade, or the present state of things had never existed.

The city of New York possesses natural advantages so greatly superior to any other port in the United States, that she has not only the trade of the South but of nearly all the Northern and Eastern States, in a greater or less degree.

To build up home markets is certainly highly desirable and of primary importance, but it cannot be effected by *conventions*. Their collected wisdom may devise the means, but they must be such means as have heretofore produced the same results. Such as have enabled the North to compete with Europe. We must extend the credit system; afford the means to erect manufactories, to build ships, to improve our navigation, open canals and construct turnpikes and railways, to improve and use our water power, and to work the mines of ores and minerals with which our State so richly abounds; and we must do what is of paramount importance, erect Seminaries of education, to qualify our children the better to improve our natural advantages, to keep the children of the wealthy at home and avoid the extravagant expense and the uncongenial habits which they acquire abroad. We must encourage manufactures and import nothing that we can make at home, and, finally, we must be as our brethren of the North do, live at home ourselves, except when public business takes us abroad, and cause our time in idleness and extravagance and geographical feelings. There is no danger in it. It is enough to keep the rights and attachments between the State and General Government separate and distinct. The object of our compact, trade, friendly intercourse and strengthening numbers; and I should learn with regret the incipiency of any measure that would tend to plant a bitter rivalry and alienation between the North and South. We have but one peculiar Southern institution to guard, and that is sufficient to unite us together with chains of adamant, with confidence to the Constitution and protection there, and when that fails the South as one man will know how to protect herself.

A circulating medium of uniform value and in sufficient amount, is the great desideratum of our extensive and various confederacy. It is the life blood of the various branches of our agriculture, commerce, manufactures and internal improvements; every description; and is essential to our welfare by the ease as much in wants, habits and climate, and of our people differing This all important circulation cannot be supplied without the protection of the Federal Government either directly in the establishment of a National Bank, or indirectly by proper regulations in favor of the State Banks.

The people very wisely gave Congress the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," to fix the standard of weights and measures. But it would not be more unreasonable to restrict the country to the standard and measures furnished by the government, though they afforded not one-tenth of the supply required, than it would be to confine it to the use of the coin thus regulated. It is the receipts and disbursements of the general government. If it was right that the government should feel itself bound to furnish sufficient supplies both for the government and the people's uses.

The leading design of these grants to Congress, was to render what was before, so far, uncertain and deranged—certain, fixed and uniform; otherwise there could be no precision, no uniformity, and but little justice in the collection of taxes and duties in the various sections of the Union. To grant "to regulate commerce with foreign nations" powers *with the States* and foreign nations indicates very strongly the intention of the framers of the constitution upon this subject, and their sense of the necessity and propriety of regulating the currency, by the States may.

A National Bank *being considered* unconstitutional by the present chief magistrate, cannot of course, be established during his term of office, unless a constitutional majority can be obtained to pass the veto power, of which, I confess, I entertain no hope. The necessities of the country have twice called such an institution into being, and under the auspices of our most enlightened and patriotic statesmen, and it fully realized the expectations of its friends, and supplied the want of the country. Still it has been the stalking horse of the demagogue, and used to bear upon all our elections, from the elevated chief magistrate to the constable, and yet so impressed was the country with its utility and necessity, that despite the popularity of the late *President*, who opposed to it, it was rechartered by Congress by decided majorities, and fell a victim to the veto power. The constitutional objection to its establishment seems to be quieted, and if the question never to be settled, and if the several States its re-charter are always to be actuated and the public mind excited and distracted by the misrepresentations and agitations of corrupt partizans, it may well be questioned whether the advantages of such an institution, highly as I might value them, are not counterbailed, by the improper influence which its enemies basely possess. Under such circumstances, with a constitutional currency, and our exchanges deranged, with no hope of action by the general government, it becomes our duty to search out a substitute for the National Bank.

My preferences are with the Bank of the United States; and I ask your attention to a candid consideration of my reasons. The permanency is an important recommendation. The first chartered Banks in the country, are yet in existence and in good and no one, within my knowledge, of respectable standing has ever been refused re-charter, when applied for. Numerous politics have never entered into their management, and their contractions and expansions can never affect the business of the country like a National Bank of large capital, and ramifying into many States. A considerable time for formation, alteration and improvement would be necessary, however, in order to make the local Banks meet my views. The objections present too numerous—their capital generally, too small, and the variety of notes so great, that it is almost impossible to fix upon the memory, the characters, signatures and vignettes, so as to avoid the danger of forgeries. Some of these objections are inconvenient as depositories, it will inevitably lead to rivalry and dissatisfaction and jealousies, and more than all, to a demand for the issues of the rejected Banks. I propose then, that our State lead the way in the reform of our Banking system, and I most fully recommend the chartering of a Bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars, following the existing Banks to subscribe their capital stock into it. The remainder stock to be taken by individuals, the details of which, it is not now necessary to enter.

The State to transfer all its stock and funds to the Bank, and to offer its security to the Federal Government as a deposite of its funds; the safety and furtherance of which in the kind of money deposited, be guaranteed by the State in such

[For remainder, see Supplement.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1838.

The Governor's Message.—This document so anxiously looked for, only came to hand yesterday morning, having, owing to its extreme length, only been published at Raleigh on Monday. We have inserted such portion of it as the limited time would permit in this day's paper, and intend to issue the remainder, in the course of the day, in a supplement.

As to the character of the Message,—the hasty glance which only we have had time to give it, satisfies us, with the Raleigh Register, that it is well entitled "to excite a greater sensation than any other of a similar character within our recollection." For original, bold, and statesman-like recommendations, it has never been excelled, if equalled, whilst its candid and patriotic tone is in perfect keeping with the character of its author. As it will be read with eagerness by all our readers, we will not at present say more.

One word only. Let none be startled by the magnificence of the Governor's scheme of Internal Improvement. It is only so because we have heretofore done so little. In common with other States of the Union, possessing a large population and resources, there would be nothing alarming, but on the contrary exciting and inspiring, in so comprehensive a scheme.

Speaker of the Senate.—The Raleigh Standard blows hot and cold towards Col. Joyner. In one column it says, "it would appear Col. Joyner is with us, (the Van Buren party,) upon the principle of opposition to the National Bank, and that the Bank Whigs are likely to lose his companionship." In another column the Standard prates about the humiliating position of Col. Joyner." What further proof is needed, that the Standard retracts its first statement to be utterly void of truth. It has a little too much sagacity to perceive "the humiliating position" of any one with whom it has the slightest hope of gaining favor to its own party.

It will be seen that two of the Members of the Legislature have resigned their seats, which we regret to say, on account of ill health, viz: Col. Joseph White, the Senator from Anson, and John A. D. McNeill, Esq. the Commoner from Moore. The latter has since departed this life.

Elections to fill the vacancies are to be held in both counties on Monday next. In Moore we understand that John Smith, Esq. is a candidate; and in Moore, Duncan Murchison and Niven Macleran, Esqs.

The Standard says, that when the last vote for Speaker of the Senate was taken, Col. Joyner rose and said:—

"During the electioneering campaign in his county, he had taken a strong ground against a National Bank, and that his vote for Gen. Wilson, yesterday, had been given on principle, under an impression that Col. Joyner was in favor of a National Bank, but that he was now assured that such was not the case, and that Col. Joyner was opposed to any such an institution, and that he would therefore vote for him."

The Star says: "On this occasion, Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, who had previously supported Gen. Wilson, changed his vote in favor of Col J; for which he offered a satisfactory reason. We did not hear him distinctly, but understood him to say, in substance, that he had been induced to oppose Col. J. from a misconception of some of his political opinions; but, having since become satisfied on those points which had created the difficulty in his mind, it gave him pleasure to cast his vote for the gentleman with whom he had been heretofore politically associated."

On the strength of this, the Standard appears to be strongly inclined to claim Col. Joyner, but the Colonel has blasted all such hopes by a statement of his opinions in the Register, for which we regret that we have not room.

The Mississippi papers state positively that Mr. Trotter (Van) has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, and that he is to be appointed by the Governor to a vacant Judgeship. It is expected that his place in the Senate will be filled with a good man.

Georgia.—We learn verbally, that Mr. Gilbert has been prevailed on by the Van Buren party *not* to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, they having ascertained the certainty of their defeat in the selection of his successor.

We regret to learn, from the Vicksburg Daily Register, that our former townsmen, Messrs Robert T. Goodwin and Daniel McGill, had their Drug Store destroyed by fire in that city on the 9th instant. Fortunately, their fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines had not arrived, so that their loss is only from $1000 to $1,500; but even that must fall heavily upon our friend Goodwin, at least, who had struggled long against losses by our great fire of 1831. They were not insured.

Melancholy Casualty.—On Saturday evening the 17th inst., Mr. James Kendall, son of Col. Kendall, of Montgomery County, whilst returning home from Wadesborough, was killed by being thrown from his horse, (as supposed, for he was alone.) He received a very severe wound on the head, from which he died in a few hours. When found he was insensible. He was a young man much respected.

"Biddle and the Bank."—The Van Buren papers have ceased to ring with this battle cry, under which they have so long led the ignorant. Since the treaty of peace concluded between *Biddle and the Government*, the Bank has become a very proper Bank, no more to be abused, or denounced; but on the contrary, if any of the charges should be so silly as to complain of, to be defended by the whole pack. Oh the beauties of consistency!

A new Post Office has been established in Wake County, called Long Branch, of which Mr. Absalom Marsh is appointed Postmaster.

Editorial Convention.—The Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, the President of the late Editorial Convention, has convoked another convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Wednesday of next month.

We are rejoiced to learn from the last Wilmington Advertiser, that Gen. Owen succeeded in the object of his late visit to Europe, viz: the negotiation of a loan for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. It was very generally feared, that the immense amount of American stocks in the European markets, would prevent the success of this application, not having the faith of the State to back it. But this spirited Company deserved, and we rejoice to find, has met with, a better fate.

At a meeting of the citizens of Moore County, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday, November 20th, 1838,

On motion, Niven Macleran was called to the Chair and Cornelius Dowd, Jr. appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, John B. Kelly, Esq. explained at considerable length the object of the meeting.

On motion, Dr. S. C. Bruce and Corn's Dowd, Jr. were appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we approve the objects for which a Convention of the people of the State is to be had in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in December next, known as the Internal Improvement Convention, and that Delegates be appointed thereto

Resolved, That we look forward with anxious solicitude to the construction of a Rail Road from some market place in our State to the interior, as well with a view of evincing to the incredulous the practicability and utility of a judicious system of internal improvement, as to the inestimable benefits arising therefrom.

The following Delegates were then appointed to attend the contemplated Convention:—

Duncan Murchison,	Corn's Dowd, Jr.,
Bryan Boroughs,	Wm. Hancock,
John Morison,	Niven Macleran,
Wm. Murchison,	Wm D. Harrington,
Daniel McNeill,	A. C. Curry,
Donald Street,	Corn's Dowd, Sr.,
Dr. S. C. Bruce,	Dr Chas Chalmers,
C H Dowd.	J B Kelly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

NIVEN MACLERAN, Chm'n.
CORN'S DOWD, Jr, Sec'y.

Bladen County.—We received yesterday the proceedings of a meeting at Elizabeth Town, on Saturday last, which we hope our friends will excuse our not publishing in detail, because of a crowd of matter.

The following is a list of the Delegates appointed to the Internal Improvement Convention, viz: Hon. John Owen, Col. Samuel Andres, Geo. W. Banerman, Shadrack Wooten, John L. McKay, Hayes Shipman, Geo. W. Melvin, Bartram Robeson, Geo. Cromartie, Haynes Richardson, Jas. Allan, Richard Gillespie, Wm. D. McNeill, Benj'n F. Randolph, Thomas C. Smith, Isaac Wright.

The following Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention have been appointed by Rutherford County: Joseph Carson, Dr. John Miller, J. H. Bedford, W. E. Mills, Col. A. Smith, Major Weldon Hall, Dr. John McEntire, Gen. E. Bryan, Col. T. F. Birchett, A. Durham, M. W. Davis, and Col. J. G. Bynum.

And the following by Carteret County:—James W. Bryan, Isaac Hellen, Bridges Arendell, John Burgwyn, Asa Caraday, Jas. Rumley, and Ambrose Jones.

By Wake County:—Geo. E. Badger, J. H. Bryan, Col. A. Rogers, sen., David W. Stone, Johnston Busbee, Jas. B. Shepard, Col. Willis Whitaker, Wm. Boylan, Rich'd Smith, Alfred Jones, John W. Harris, Thos. Loring, C. F. M. Garnett, Thos J. Lemay, and Weston R. Gales.

By Guilford County:—Dr. J. A. Foulks, Andrew Lindsay, F. L. Simpson, Jed. H. Lindsay, G. C. Mendenhall, Joseph Gibson, Dr. David Worth, Ralph Gorrell, Nathan Hunt, Jr., Abram Clapp, Marshall McLean, and Wilson J. Hill.

By Chatham County:—Messrs. Peter Evans, Robert Smith, Jonathan Haralson, R. Marsh, J. Haughton, N. A. Stedman, R. C. Cotten, A. G. Keen, W. Hanks, Hardy L. Holmes, B. Howze, and H. A. London.

By Hertford County:—Thos. P. Sharp, Kenneth Rayner, James L. Grymes, Wm. D. Valentine, T. Capehart, R. C. Borland.

By Beaufort County:—Gen. J. O'K. Williams, John McWilliams, Willie A. Blount, D. C. Freeman, Joshua Tayloe, John S. Hawks, and Henry J. Toole.

From all appearances, the Convention will be the most numerous and respectable body ever assembled in North Carolina.

The Commercial Convention which met recently at Norfolk, was very fully attended by Virginia Delegates, as well as by a few from the North Eastern counties of North Carolina. The proceedings are indicative of the strongest desire to build up the trade, manufactures and Internal Improvement of the South. Committees were appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina, on various subjects, the most important of which was, an increase of the banking capital of the two States.—Another Convention was appointed to be held in Raleigh in November next.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road & Bank.—It has been reported of late, that it was the intention of the stockholders of this concern, to abandon the *Road*, and build up the *Bank*. We have looked in consequence, with much interest, to the proceedings of the late meeting of the stockholders, and find that this unworthy and faithless fdea has had a quietus put upon it. We anticipated nothing less, from the honor, nay the *honesty*, of the people of South Carolina. An able and interesting Report to the stockholders, by Col. Memminger, concludes with the following noble sentiments, which were adopted by acclamation:—

"Let us stand before the country clear even of the smallest suspicion of desiring to convert this great enterprise into a mere Banking speculation. Thus acting, if we succeed, we shall have bound together our country literally with bands of iron, and have rendered her prosperity imperishable as the mountains which we shall have scaled If we fail, we shall at least be satisfied that we have struggled ably and honorably to the last in the best of causes."

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the Principal Bank: Col. Abraham Blanding, *President;* Isaac E. Holmes, James Hamilton, James Legare, Charles A. Magwood, Charles Edmondston, John C. Kerr, M. C. Mordecai, Alex. Black, C. G. Memminger, Wm. Gregg, Wm. Patton, and Lewis Trappman.

The Raleigh Standard.—The temper of the Standard has not been improved by finding all its statements of a Van Buren majority in the Legislature falsified by the triumphant election of Whig Speakers in both Houses. In reply to our call upon it to inform its readers of the abominable abolition opinions of Dr. Duncan, the member from Ohio, over whose election the Standard rejoiced so heartily, it pretends not to believe that he ever uttered such sentiments, and says that they were "promulgated on the eve of the election in order to prevent his success." Has the Standard ever seen a denial by Dr. Duncan or any one else of the authenticity of the extracts from his letter? If so, we would like to hear of it, for we solemnly declare that we have seen none such. If it was promulgated on the eve of the election, and yet failed to prevent his election, does it not show that his supporters are Abolitionists, according to the Standard's own rule in regard to Mr Bradish?

The Standard pretends to be shocked at the idea of a Southern press "reproving the South" for its violence on the subject of abolition. Every man who has a grain of common sense must know, that "*violence*" is not the means by which any cause is to be sustained. A pretty spectacle it is truly, to see a renegado from a free State set himself down here, and make insinuations against those who have always contended for the existence of slavery, and *always* defended Southern rights and Southern institutions. It would be well if the Editor of the Standard could say as much for himself, instead of falsely charging Henry Clay, who has always owned slaves, and always defended the slave States, with being an Abolitionist.

The Standard asks if we have ever informed our readers of a circumstance which, he says, "he [we] knew to be a fact," in relation to the vote on Mr. Patton's resolution. Now we neither *know* nor *believe* the aforesaid circumstance to be a *fact*, and it would take some testimony a little stronger than the Standard's *assertion* to assure us of it. It is not the *truth* that we would conceal from the people, but the Standard must permit us to say, in return for its rudeness, that we are perfectly certain, that *it* does not tell the whole truth to its readers, nor is all that it tells its readers true.

Union of the Abolitionists and Van Buren Party.—The Abolitionists in Massachusetts lately applied to Mr. Morton, the Van Buren candidate for Governor of that State, for an avowal of his opinions on the subject of Abolition. The following is an extract from his reply:—

"In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man (Henry Clay) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

What will the Raleigh Standard say to this? Shall we hear it sounding the alarm to the South to beware of Mr. Morton? As fully, no doubt, as it has done in regard to Mr. Duncan, of Ohio. With that paper, Abolitionism is only to be feared when it can be connected with the Whig party. The Van Buren Abolitionists are such harmless souls, that the Standard does not think it worth while to notice them.

Let the Southern people, whom the Standard is endeavoring with all its might to delude on this subject, look at the testimony which a political opponent bears to the efforts of Mr. Clay on the Missouri question, and let them see how Mr. Morton attempts to array the Abolition feeling of the North against Mr. Clay, and then say what degree of credit they are disposed to place on the Standard's unprincipled charges, of Abolition against Mr. Clay, and of a union of the Whigs and Abolitionists.

The Van Buren party gained several members of Congress in the State of New York, by the aid of the Abolitionists. In Oneida county, they were enabled to carry their ticket by the unremitting exertions of the Anti-Slavery paper, the "Friend of Man," which issued Extras, as some other Loco Foco Abolitionists have done, to excite the people on the subject.

The Custom House Defalcation.—Rumor magnifies instead of diminishing, the supposed amount of Mr. Swartwout's defalcation. It is now estimated as high as $2,500,000. But it is said that it will take six clerks six months to ascertain the true state of the matter. The Cashier of the Custom House, Mr. Henry Ogden, who has been as familiar with the money transactions of the office as Mr. Swartwout himself, ever since 1829, has resigned, or been removed, together with another of the officers, Mr. Phillips. The New York Herald, arguing from the known fact that many government officers have been engaged, like Mr. Swartwout, in stupendous land speculations, says it will not be surprised if defalcations in the government funds should be twenty millions, before 1840.

The Mormon troubles in Missouri have been ended, it is said, by the capture of their whole forces by the militia of the State. The leaders were kept prisoners, a few of the men murdered in cold blood, and the rest driven without the bounds of the State—by those who wanted their land. So say the papers.

The Cherokee Indians.—The latest accounts from the army engaged in conveying the Cherokees from the mountains of North Carolina to their new home in the West, contain the unpleasant intelligence of the first act of hostility by a portion of the tribe. Lieut. A. J. Smith, of Dragoons, reports to Gen. Scott, that a party of 12 Indians suddenly attacked his men, who had them in charge, and killed two and wounded one, being all the men he had, and that he only escaped by the spirit and activity of his horse. Gen. Scott reports to the War Department that there are about 200 of the tribe, including 40 warriors, who have concealed themselves in the mountains of this State, eluding all efforts to capture them, and disregarding all persuasions to emigrate. He has despatched a strong force to ferret them out, and secure the whites against their expected hostility.

Expedition.—We learn that there is some prospect of the mail being carried upon the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road immediately. Should this be so, we will be enabled to hear from New York in THREE days. The intelligence of the arrival of the Great Western was mailed in New York at 3 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, by the correspondent of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer* was published by that paper in Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock next morning, and received in Wilmington N. C. on Sunday evening the 18th by the Cars of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

More Advantages of Rail Roads.—A package of goods from one of the Fayetteville Factories for a merchant in Duplin came yesterday per Steamer Henrietta, to reach its destination per Rail Road.

Wilmington Advertiser.

It has been remarked as a circumstance not altogether unworthy of notice in a county containing a population of near 30,000 souls, that the jail of Orange, on the 10th instant, was without a tenant.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Governor of Tennessee has received a letter from the Hon. Hugh L. White, tendering his resignation as a member of the United States Senate, and giving as a reason therefor his inability to reach Washington at the commencement of the session, owing to recent illness. The Governor, however, entertaining the hope that he will soon be sufficiently restored to be enabled to resume his seat, and believing that the interests of the State will not suffer by the absence of Judge White for a few weeks, has advised him of his unwillingness to accept his resignation at present.

The name of the Post Office, Wrightsville, Duplin county, is changed to "Faison's Depot."

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE GLOBE.

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation: And whereas, information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated or associating, for the same purpose: And whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are *now in arms* against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every officer civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other Powers of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-third of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Another atrocious murder in Arkansas is reported in the last Little Rock Times. Colonel John Lasater, merchant of Franklin county, was waylaid and shot down at his own store, by one P. M. Whitson, who immediately made his escape.

The Lynchburg Virginian says, "the value of *Abolition aid*, in New York, is illustrated by the fact that Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, whose cause they espoused, was beaten by Mr. Tracy, the democratic candidate, in the city, while every other Whig candidate, whom the Abolitionists refused to vote for, is from 1000 to 1600 a head of their opponents.

An old Un.—A woman died lately in Italy at the age of 142. She had been married eight times—the last time when she was 100 to a young man of 20. The youth looked to her property, thinking she must soon shuffle off the mortal coil; but she punished his mercenary spirit by living 42 years.

FOR SOUTHERN VAN BUREN MEN.

It is well for those Van Buren papers in the South, which are trying to turn to Van Buren's account the Letter of Mr. Bradish,—after combing well the Letter of Duncan of Ohio, to commit to memory to the Letter of Judge Morton, the Van Buren candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, over whose vote the Globe is so lustily crowing.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPT. 28, 1837.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 18th instant addressed to me at Taunton, having been to Berkshire, has just overtaken me in this place.

It will give me pleasure to make direct and explicit answer to your questions. Although I feel reluctance to intrude my opinions upon the public, and consider myself restrained by my official situation from entering into a public discussion of the exciting topics of the day, yet I have no desire to conceal my sentiments on any subject.

To say that I am utterly opposed to slavery in every form, civil, political or domestic, is saying very little; for how can any man under the influence of any moral or religious principle, or of any correct political notions, justify or excuse it? For one human being to hold others, whom the Almighty has created his fellows, in bondage, is entirely repugnant to that principle of equality which is founded in religion as well as in natural right, and has the high sanction of the gospel as well as the authority of the constitutions of our country; and which knows no distinction of race or condition, or other relation of life, but includes in its benevolent embrace the whole human family.

I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort consistent with a moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and if possible, to extirpate it from the land.

That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the district of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt. I have seen two droves of human beings manacled and chained together, driven like cattle by a drover, under the walls of the capitol, in which were assembled the representatives of the people proud and boastful of their liberty. Can such things be allowed to continue without bringing down upon our nation the vengeance of an offended Deity?—Whatever wisdom and justice may do to remove such a reproach should be done.

The right of petition and the freedom of discussion by speech or the press, are among our most sacred and valuable political rights. Petition is the humblest form in which a rational being may assert or maintain his rights. And there can be no human creature so low or degraded that he may not approach the Ruler of the Universe, much more the selected rulers of a free people, by prayer or petition.

There can be no subject, sacred or profane, which an American citizen has not a perfect right to discuss, openly and fearlessly, though decorously. It is a natural right, confirmed and guaranteed by our constitution. And without an infringement of that instrument, no man can intercept or restrain its free exercise, either by legislative enactments or physical force.

The territory of the United States is already so extensive as to make many fear for the stability of our Government and our Union, I cannot think it wise or safe further to enlarge it.

In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man (Henry Clay), who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose.

In the midst of constantly pressing official duty I have been able to snatch a few moments to give you a sketch (I fear it is an imperfect as well as a hasty one) of my opinions on the interesting and important subjects mentioned by you. I care not by whom, or how far they are known. I remain your *faithful friend, &c.*

MARCUS MORTON.

VAN BUREN LOGIC.

The Globe and the New York Evening Post are endeavoring to derive an argument from the Sub-Treasury, from the late defalcation in New York. They say it occurred "when the management of the revenue was by law entrusted to the Bank of the United States," and the delinquency was "continued under the Pet Banks deposite system." The New York Commercial Advertiser settles this by a single fact. It states that by the showing of the Post itself, "neither the Bank of the United States, nor the Pet Banks, were ever in possession of the money!" The Commercial says:—

"The fact is, the embezzlement, if it has occurred, has arisen from the "experiments" of the "Greatest and Best," whose pet officer, of all others in the Union, was Mr. Swartwout. Under the old practice of depositing the bonds with the banks, the merchant paid them in at the banks, at maturity, and the collector had not even the counting of the money. Of course he could not embezzle it."

The same paper puts the following searching and unanswerable questions to the government and its defenders:

"It is stated that the defalcations of the ex collector were begun in the year 1829. Indeed? So long ago? In the very first year of the administration of "the Greatest and Best?" In the face of an administration so pure that it snuffed corruption in every breeze during the President-ship of Mr. Adams? And pray where were the officers of the Treasury Department during the eight long years of accumulating defalcation? What were the Secretary, and his battalion of auditors and clerks about, during those years? Nay, where were those vigilant Executive eyes, that were wont to detect, at a glance, every thing that was incorrect?—Where that lion was wont to roar at every thing that was wrong? Why, when the Treasury was empty, and the clerks were scraping the bottom of the chest, did they not discover from the books, that there were loose millions due from the dearest pet officer of the chief? Indeed, we are prone to think that the eyes of the whole Union may yet be opened wide enough to see that Jacksonism was after all no better than it should be.

"One question more; This defalcation, as we understand, was discovered on the 18th of October.—Why was the secret kept so snugly until after the election? If, as the Post supposes, the circumstances attending this defalcation work in favor of the sub-Treasury system, why was not the fact disclosed in season to open the eyes of the people to its beauties before the election? Sure enough, the people are fast learning the advantages of having sub-Treasuries *with lege.*"

Old Law of Courtship.—Oct. 27, 1647: The General Court enact "that if any young man *attempt* to address a young woman, without the consent of her parents or the *County Court!* he shall be fined £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and imprisonment for the third." Sept. 11, 1649: "Matthew Stanley was tried for drawing the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents. He was fined £3—fees 2s. 6d., and 6s. for 3 days' attendance by the parents." In the same month, "3 *married women* were fined 5s. a piece *for scolding.*" Quere—What would, or should have been the penalty for an unmarried woman for the same offence?—*Salem Gazette.*

In a talk which the British officers had lately with the Indians, the former, for lack of "Great Father," were obliged to tell them of their "Great Mother"—at every mention of which name they contemptuously cried, "umph! squaw!"

MARRIED,

At Poplar Grove, in Granville county, on Wednesday the 14th instant, Mr. WM. C. SKINNER, of Perquimons, N. C., to Miss CAROLINE M. HICKS, daughter of Col. Thos. I. Hicks.

DIED,

In Randolph County, on the 16th inst., Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, in the 84th year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Moore County, a few days ago, JOHN A. D. McNEILL, Esq late Representative of that county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 28.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8½ a 10½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	5
Candles, F. P.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 25 a $1 35	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 23 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived on Sunday, Steamer Cotton Plant, and tow boats, with goods for sundry persons.

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 23—*Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20, Schr. Regulus, from New York.
" 20, Schr. America, from Charleston.
" 20, schr Peruvian, from Charleston
" 21, steamer N. Carolina, from Charleston
" 22, brig J. H. Stephens, from Charleston.
" 22, Schr. Vesper, from Philadelphia.
" 22, brig Montevideo, from Charleston.
" 23, Steamer N. Carolina, from do
" 23, schr Wave, from do
" 23, schr Nevis, from do
" 24, Boat Peter Ross, from Fayetteville
" 25, Steamer N. Carolina, from Charleston

DEPARTURES.

Omitted for want of room.

MILLS to Rent.

WILL be rented, on Wednesday the 5th December, at 1 o'clock, P M., to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the valuable Saw and Grist MILL, in Lower Fayetteville, near the mouth of Cross Creek, for one or two years from the 1st of January next,

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

November 27, 1838. 21tt

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BAGS prime green Rio COFFEE,
5 do do old Java do,
20 boxes and half boxes Bunch Raisins,
1 cask London Porter,
2 boxes best Champaign Cider,
1 do Boston refined Loaf Sugar, (a superior article,)

For sale by

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.

November 27, 1838. 21 3w

Just Received,

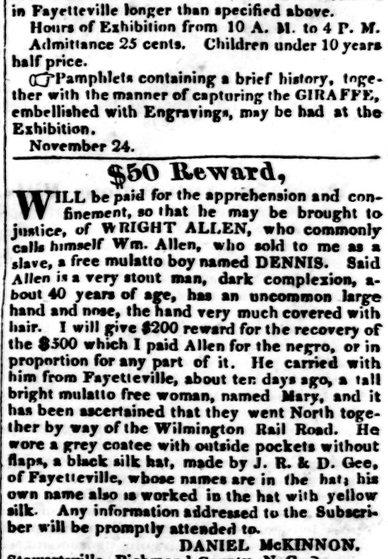
120 CASKS best Thomastown LIME,
10 tierces Calcined Plaister, for Plasterer's use,—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call 3 doors South of Market Square.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

November 27, 1838. 21 4w

Mrs. Charles Stuart will be prepared by the first day of December next to accommodate 10 or 12 Gentlemen with Board. Early application is desirable.

November 24, 1838 21tf



EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPARALLELED!

THE Proprietors of that STUPENDOUS ANIMAL the

GIRAFFE,
OR CAMELEOPARD,

Announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that this, together with several *rare Antelopes, Gazelles,* &c., all from the interior hitherto *unexplored regions of Central Africa,* none of which were ever before seen on this Continent, and rarely in any part of the *civilized World,* will be exhibited on the vacant Lot near the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3d days of December, 1838.

Those desirous of viewing this, the most remarkable and *tallest animal in creation,* (and until recently supposed to be a creature of mere fiction) are assured that the Exhibition will not remain in Fayetteville longer than specified above.

Hours of Exhibition from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10 years half price.

☞Pamphlets containing a brief history, together with the manner of capturing the GIRAFFE, embellished with Engravings, may be had at the Exhibition.

November 24.

$50 Reward,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement, so that he may be brought to justice, of WRIGHT ALLEN, who commonly calls himself Wm. Allen, who sold to me as a slave, a free mulatto boy named DENNIS. Said Allen is a very stout man, dark complexion, about 40 years of age, has an uncommon large hand and nose, the hand very much covered with hair. I will give $200 reward for the recovery of the $500 which I paid Allen for the negro, or in proportion for any part of it. He carried with him from Fayetteville, about ten days ago, a tall bright mulatto free woman, named Mary, and it has been ascertained that they went North together by way of the Wilmington Rail Road. He wore a grey coatee with outside pockets without flaps, a black silk hat, made by J. R. & D. Gee, of Fayetteville, whose names are in the hat; his own name also is worked in the hat with yellow silk. Any information addressed to the Subscriber will be promptly attended to.

DANIEL McKINNON.

Stewartsville, Richmond County, N. C. } 21tf.
November 27, 1838.

☞The National Intelligencer will give the above three insertions, and forward the account to this Office.

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Billous Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excerment function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

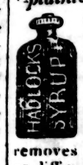
☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, damages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER.

[11-6m]

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious head ach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

To Messrs. D. A. Cushman & Co, R. Kingsland & Co, D & A Wesson & Co., Spear & Patton, Smith, Wright, Lyon & Co., *Merchants of the City of New York:*

GENTLEMEN: Take notice that we having been arrested on a ca sa at the instance of D. A. Cushman & Co., of the City of New York, will appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there move to be permitted to take the oath of insolvency, made for the relief of honest debtors, and to be discharged from custody.

ENOCH S JORDAN, and
ELIJAH SUGG,
Partners trading under the style and firm of Jordan & Sugg.

Montgomery C'ty, N. C., Nov. 2, 1838.—18tt.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber expects to visit Fayetteville and other places in North Carolina, during the month of November or sooner, and wishing to procure some *good* house Servants, a Cook, Blacksmith, and field hands, of *good character, for his own use*, requests any one having such to dispose of to make it known, terms, &c to E. J. Hale, Esq., of Fayetteville, or

SAM'L P. ASHE,
Wesley, Tennessee.

August 18, 1838. 16-tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Munton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone.*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Huys Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

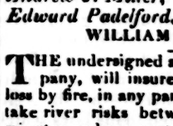
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Or four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, *(Shore & Bunks.)*
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market. at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept. 20, 1838.

Mr. C. J Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence*. If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,
DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C. J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MICHAEL FESPERMAN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer at Private Sale, 260 acres of LAND, lying in the County of Robeson, situated 23 miles South of Fayetteville, and 6 miles West of Cape Fear River Said Land is as well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton as any in this section of country. There is also a Dwelling House with Out Houses attached It is very handy to Mr. Lloyd's Mills, and I have no doubt to any person desirous to embark in the Lumber and Timber business, the purchase of it might prove a money making speculation. A further description is unnecessary. Call and suit yourselves.

JOSEPH MUSSELWHITE.

October 27, 1838. 18-6w

☞ All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at the shortest notice, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $3; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99 6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

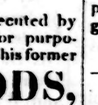
Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

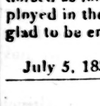
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838. 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.



Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6 000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9 3m

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co, of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tlJ

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

S. W. TILLINGHAST

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Thos. Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services as

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE, do,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838. 11tf

ENTERTAINMENT

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that his HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

P. WHITE.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Lady passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Green street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Smith, convenient to the Market and near the Steam Boat Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9tf

. The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when ordered.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1838.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in part *pure.*)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838 13tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LA

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale

C J ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. MIN

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of the COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to those who may think proper to employ him in that line. Necessity compels him to this course—work not personally delivered, will please be indorsed as follows:—"for J C" When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a pedestrian.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

A CARD.

MR THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, takes leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

Received per Cotton Plant

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Coppers,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles.

Also, in Store, at very low prices

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838.

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington. They have a large Wharf and the best Timber Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838 16-3m

Just received per Cotton Plant

12 CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season.

October 17, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled cap and Letter PAPER.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken in bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837.

Dwelling House for Sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE* with Out Houses attached. For particulars apply to

ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838.

Supplement to the OBSERVER.

[*Governor's Message—Concluded.*]

as shall be satisfactory to the General Government, and in the event of the Bank being unable to meet the payment of the deposits of the General Government, the State to issue stock for the amount in favor of the Government, bearing 5 per cent. interest until the Bank is able to resume payment. For these services rendered to the General Government—the notes issued by the Bank to be received in payment of all its dues, and on the further condition that the other States prepare their Banks in like manner, and for like purposes, namely, That each State and Territory shall designate by law one Bank, and more if its trade and necessities require it, of capitals not exceeding ten, nor less than two millions of Dollars, as its own depository and the depository of the General Government, and if requested by the President of the United States other Banks for that purpose; a second Bank however in no case to be chartered or designated until the capital of the first, which shall be the maximum amount, shall be entirely taken, and so on to the third, fourth and fifth, when necessary.—The notes of all the Banks thus made depositories, to be engraved on similar paper, and to resemble each other as nearly as possible. Each State shall designate to Congress the particular Bank tendered as a depository, and the acceptance by the General Government shall be under an act of Congress, and all their intercourse regulated by law. If any State refuses or neglects to come into the arrangement, the money collected in such State by the General Government shall be transferred to a depository of some other State, nor shall the money collected in the refusing State be received in any thing but coin.

Thus fostered—sustained and patronized by the General Government and guarded by the supervisory power of the States which guarantied their fidelity, these institutions, I have no doubt, would afford as near an uniformity of currency and of exchange as by any possibility can be arrived at.

Under such high sanctions, too, capitalists would be induced to invest their funds in such stocks with alacrity and confidence. And the notes of these Institutions from the credit reflected on them would circulate so freely and extensively as to enable them to supply the amounts necessary for all the legitimate usages of the country.

An increase of banking capital in our own State is certainly necessary to meet the wants of industry, and to perfect the works of improvement already commenced, to say nothing of other works equally necessary to be made. But unless some arrangement can be effected to convert the unnatural hostility of the General Government into favor to the State banking institutions, you may charter Banks, but capitalists will not be induced to hazard their means in the stock.

To borrow money, as some of the States have done, in order to furnish capital for their Banks, is idle. If the Sub-Treasury is established, bank notes instantly become discredited, or their sphere of usefulness is made so limited that they will find it hazardous if not impracticable to loan out more than their capital, and their profits will be insufficient to sustain them. The suggestions I have made to you, are the results of an anxious reflection upon an intricate and all important subject, and it affords the only probable outlet which has occurred to me of extrication from our financial difficulties. I have attempted nothing more than a general outline of the plan; its details, should you deem it worthy your consideration, can be arranged at your convenience. The subject is so important, that I must crave a few moments indulgence in making a further brief illustration of it. I have said that the intercourse between the Banks and the General Government must be regulated by law. There must be no controlling or discretionary power in the officers of either Government. We have already seen our institutions seduced into measures, for which they were subsequently condemned by the authors of their errors. The States all have, this State at least has, a deep pecuniary stake in two of her Banks and a yet higher interest in all, in the character they sustain, and in the facilities they afford the farmer in selling and the merchant in purchasing commodities, and we must not allow them to become the sport or the victim of any power. They hold their rights under the same sacred guaranties by which our lands and other property are held, and any invasion of them should be promptly and indignantly resisted. They must not be made the tools of party or the victims of demagogues, and hence I would have their intercourse with the Government strictly regulated by statute.

I have limited the capitals of these Banks at not less than two nor more than ten millions of dollars. No State or Territory will require less than the minimum, and few should exceed the maximum amount. The one is large enough to insure respectability and usefulness: The other could not exert such power by contraction or expansion of its discounts as seriously to affect the business of the country, or the value of property; and guarded and restricted as I have proposed, there could be no danger to liberty or the Union.

The responsibility of the States is proposed in order to afford the most unquestioned security to the depositors and note holders, and to remove all distrust from the General Government, that itmayembrace the proposition at once and set this distracting question forever at rest. The States would incur no hazard in their guaranties as no Bank of respectable size has ever failed to pay deposites and issues, however their stockholders may have fared. But the State is to retain the supervising power, and may so exercise it as to make her security as perfect as she desires. In cases of emergency we have seen several of the States promptly coming forward (as they should do when any important interest is involved,) to the relief of their Banks by the loan of their credit and funds. Prevention, however, is better than cure, and the plan proposed, will, I think, obviate the catastrophe. The guaranty having been given, the issuing of the stock merely points out the mode of settlement in case of failure, and after all it is but a financial arrangement, giving time to the Banks to wind up their affairs, if necessary, and protecting the people from a rapid and ruinous pressure in the collection of their debts.

The large size of these institutions and the enhanced value of their issues would soon drive out of circulation the notes of the lesser Banks and compel them to wind up by limiting their circulation and returning it on them for specie. So that in the end the great evil of numberless small Banks with insufficient capital, would be remedied, and the whole number of banking institutions in the country would not exceed that of the United States Bank and its branches. The use of similar kind of notes and the issuing them only from the principal Banks would impress them upon the memory—render the signatures and general character of the bills as well known as those of the late United States Bank, and thus facilitate their circulation, and diminish the chances of forgeries.

The receivability of these notes in all the dues of the General Government, throughout the Union, would render it the interest of the Banks to keep exchanges at fair rates, to prevent the collection and accumulation of their notes in large masses at points where trade has a tendency to concentrate, and the States may interpose statutes (in the stead of competition) to guard against over issues. Indeed, the sphere of competition, if there be any good in it, will only be enlarged. Instead of the several Banks of the same State vieing with and harrassing each other, the rivalry will be between the Banks of the different States; and they will more effectually and uniformly keep each other in check and order, whilst at home we will have the full use and concentrated vigor of all our capital.

A serious objection urged against a Bank of the United States was the large amount of money wielded by one set of men, enabling them to contract or expand the currency, and then to operate upon the business and politics of the country. This objection, in my estimation, holds much more strongly against the Mammoth Institutions now becoming common at the North and free of the restraints I have proposed. The Bank of United States was responsible to and controlled by Congress for her acts in all the States. But these institutions holding charters from the States can only be controlled by the power from which they derived their being, and this power will never be exerted except for acts injurious to their own citizens and improper within their own limits. Beyond their limits, in other States they are almost irresponsible, and their conduct will be marked by the wanton abuses of the most unrestrained despotism. If you require illustration, turn to the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States dealing in cotton and local Bank stocks, appropriating almost exclusively the trade of the great staples of the country. Pennsylvania either could not, or would not control her; and without some further restraint than that of the States, we will again see the legitimate business of our merchants wrested from them and the country driven to deal in a depreciated currency, and the occupation of the merchants superceded by the agents of the Bank.

If facts were necessary to demonstrate to you our urgent need of more Bank capital, I would direct your attention to the European markets, overrun with our applications for loans. I would ask you to compare the amounts profitably employed by our sister States, possessing natural advantages requiring improvement, infinitely inferior to our own, with the amounts employed by us. New York a little short of our Territorial extent, in 1790 had less number of inhabitants, she adopted the use of Banks, and we did not, for a number of years. In 1800 she surpassed us in population, she increased her Banks commensurately to her wants and improvements, we did not, and she now numbers three times our population. Besides other and valuable improvements she has finished, commenced and chartered canals and Rail Roads 3833 miles—costs nearly ninety millions of Dollars. For a more particular exposition of the advantages derived by that State from her appropriations for Internal Improvements, I submit to you the documents marked C. and D., Reports of committees to the Legislature of that State, communicated to me in Executive capacity.

For the benefit and protection which this Bank will enjoy from the State, it should make a subscription to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road stock of a half million of Dollars.

Agriculture as the basis and support of all other interests is the most important, and merits your most deliberate consideration. The landed property of our State is held in too light estimation, and our attachment to the soil hangs too loosely about us. The places of our birth and early recollections—the theatres of our manly struggles, and maturer associations; the very grave yards of our fathers inspire no abiding attachments, but are sold and transferred with less emotion than are the brutes that graze upon them. Prematurely worn out by a loose and ruinous system of culture, our lands are parted from, without regret, and seldom descend to the third generation.

This indifference arises, no doubt in part, from the abundance of our land and temptation presented by richer soils in climes more congenial to the favorite production of the day, Cotton. But in a greater degree to our laws, affording to this primary and paramount interest, no preferences or advantages over others. It is your duty as Legislators to investigate the causes and to provide the remedies if in your power.

Might not this end be attained, (in part at least) by securing to every family in proportion to their number, certain portions of land immediately around and including their dwellings against all claims—subject during the life of the owner, widow or unmarried daughter, to their control and support, and afterwards to descend to the eldest married child, who has offspring, and so on forever; liable however to be sold at all times by the proprietor with the consent of his wife. By this means an asylum would be afforded under every contingency for the family; and widows and orphans, shielded from the degradations and sufferings of want. Owners of estates would here find inducements for systematic and permanent improvement—emigrants to purchase and locate among us, filling up our too sparse population and enhancing the value of our too depreciated soil.

Much may doubtless be effected by an improved system of husbandry, under proper stimulants and inducements; if we turn for a moment to the improvements successfully achieved in Massachusetts with decidedly inferior climate and soil, our doubts will be removed. She greatly outstrips us in our peculiar interests. In proof of which, allow me to refer you to an agricultural survey recently made in that State, marked B. and so valuable in my estimation as to induce me to recommend that a similar survey be authorized in our State.

But gentlemen, it is only to a liberal and well digested system of Internal Improvement that we can look for the regulation and permanent prosperity of our State. Our towns are small, our markets distant and difficult of access—our water courses for purposes of navigation, naturally indifferent and wanting improvement, whilst our infant manufactories are struggling for existence against the matured and mighty workshops of Europe and New England. We have no branch of enterprize sufficiently advanced and powerful to render assistance to another. It is in truth the race of imbecility and poverty—the waste of noble energies in detached and single handed enterprizes. Furnish but capital, and means of Improvement, combine all our resources, and direct them judiciously to the developement of our advantages, and you will find that we have the materials of a great and wealthy State. Our water courses are incomparable for propelling machinery. The earth teems with inexhaustible mines of rich ores and minerals, and our population characterized by industry, prudence and economy. But temptation is around them, the stimulants to emigration are almost irresistible.

Most of our sister States are engaged in magnificent schemes of improvement, offering high wages to the mechanic and laborer, whilst the South West invites the Farmer with her fertile paradise. Have we then any hope, any alternative, but in a continued and vigorous effort at general improvement? We must ameliorate the condition of our people, and we must stimulate their home enterprizes or be content to lose with their wealth our better population. The system of improvements adopted by our last Legislature has given employment to many, and a show of activity and business producing a most happy tendency. I believe it is only necessary to push forward these works and to originate others equally and obviously necessary, to change the whole face of affairs, and give a new character to the State.

In April of last year, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company applied, agreeably to law, for the subscription of the State of two-fifths of its capitol. This subscription was made by the Board of Internal Improvements and the first instalment was paid. Since that period two other instalments, the last in the past month of October, have been claimed and paid, making the total sum of $450,000 paid by the State, and on the part of individual subscription, $560,587 50. I will here take occasion to remark, that by the law as it now stands it will be difficult for the company, without acting with great harshness towards some of their individual subscribers, to claim the fourth instalment from the State. The law requires that individual subscribers shall first pay their instalments of 25 per cent. before the company can claim the same instalment from the State. As a matter of caution, to prevent the use of the State's funds without a faithful payment on the part of individuals, the rule might well be applied to one or even to two instalments, but it would seem to be more just that the payments should be made "pari passu." The company, however, have collected 75 per cent. of the stock. The collection of the last instalment from individual subscribers, must necessarily be attended with increased difficulty; and if even one share remains unpaid the company cannot claim that instalment of the State, which may embarrass the company and check the progress of the work. Many cases may arise where it would be unjust and exceedingly unpleasant to enforce payments from individuals who had faithfully paid up 75 per cent. either by a sacrifice of the stock or of other property, and the company will certainly be driven to this alternative, which I am persuaded was neither the wish nor the intention of the State, without further legislative action. I would recommend, therefore, as an act of justice, the passage of a Resolution instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to pay over forthwith to the company, the fourth instalment out of any funds in their hands.

In patronizing this work, it was presumed that the General Assembly intended to be governed by principles of justice and liberality. And it is upon these principles that the Board of Internal Improvements have regulated their intercourse with the company. The work has been prosecuted with untiring vigor. Ninety miles of the road are now in use and continued by stages and steam boats of the best description, so as to afford an admirable route of travelling from the Roanoke to Charleston. The remainder of the road is under contract and will be completed next year.

The other roads which were projected, and for which the General Assembly consented to subscribe a like proportion of the capital, have made no application for the State's subscription. The reason has never been communicated to the Board of Internal Improvements, nor to the Executive. It may be found, however, I presume, in the inability of the companies to fill up the subscriptions to the required amount, although to one a considerable subscription was made. To the other, perhaps nothing.

Doubtless the citizens on the route of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Road, and those interested in its accomplishment, strained every nerve to bring about so desirable a consummation, and though not successfully, still the merits of the route are not impaired, and the interest of the State, and particularly of its western section, demands imperiously, its completion, to connect that rich and valuable interior with a market and a seaport within our own State. At my particular request, Major McNeill, the chief engineer, who surveyed the routes of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Road, favored me with a sight of his report, which proved not only the practicability of constructing the road, but at a cost which can be remunerated to the proprietors. I would, therefore, recommend a renewal of the charter, impowering the Board of Internal Improvements to subscribe on the part of the State, for three-fifths, or even if necessary, three-fourths of the stock, so as to insure the accomplishment of the work. Nay—so important do I consider it, that I had said for all the stock, if necessary, but for the paramount necessity of associating with the State, interested and judicious citizens to superintend the details, and attend to the execution of the work, which is certainly within the means of the State, probably without the necessity of borrowing. Should the Bank to which I have referred, be put in operation, and make to this road the subscription of half a million dollars, and should the fourth instalment of the surplus be received in January next, which is probable, as the law directing the distribution has not been repealed, amounting to $477,919 13 cents, with the proceeds of the sales of the Cherokee lands, say $330,000 being appropriated to this purpose, with what individual subscription may be obtained, the funds would be provided. It appears to me as a matter of right and justice, to give the proceeds of the Cherokee land sales to opening a communication to that section of the State whence they have been derived.

There are other works of no less importance, in which I had almost said the salvation of the State requires that she should promptly and vigorously engage. On our west an effort is making by South Carolina to cross our State by a rail way, to secure to Charleston the produce of that fertile region, whilst the establishment of her South Western Bank—with a Branch in our limits, not only insures the success of the first enterprize, but by superceding the circulation of our Banks, destroys our currency, and controls our credit system. The language of the friends of this Twelve Million Bank is, "that it will be to the South Western States in currency and exchanges, what the Bank of the United States was to the Union." Should South Carolina succeed in carrying out her views as to the currency, and as to a South Western Confederacy (or league) our fears cannot be bounded by mere pecuniary loss. We should be driven to trade with Charleston, and to cherish sectional feelings until our attachment to the Union itself would become impaired. We cannot serve two masters with equal fidelity and attachment. Should no counteracting measures be adopted on our part, I should fear that she would succeed both in directing our trade and superseding our currency.

The Bank I have proposed would remove the latter apprehension, and to remedy the former, I would respectfully propose the construction of a Rail Road from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear River, commencing in Bladen county, running west and flanking South Carolina as near as possible, passing through Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and into Rutherford, and if experience justifies it, further still, into Tennessee, and to the shores of the Mississippi.

This road would intercept the produce made on the north of its line—draw no inconsiderable quantity from the contiguous districts of South Carolina, and deliver it to a market of our own on the Cape Fear. The travel on this road I have no doubt would be considerable. Persons on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston road, bound north, would unquestionably take this route, avoiding thereby two hundred miles of travel, and a sea voyage. The country, from the Cape Fear to Rockingham in Richmond county, on the Pedee, some eighty-five or ninety miles, presents the best facilities for a rail road of any in the State. Its surface is level, and abounds in timber of the first quality—there is but one stream to cross—Lumber river—and that of no magnitude, in the route.

This road would be of immense importance to Wilmington on the Cape Fear, already one of the best markets in the world for lumber, and for furnishing cargoes of naval stores, adapted to the West India markets. The return cargoes of West India produce, redundant for the hitherto demand, would furnish supplies to the interior on the *best* terms.

The Cape Fear River is navigable for a-

ny size crafts to the point indicated as the starting point of the Rail Road, and below Wilmington as far as the outlets to the ocean, has been and is now greatly improving under the operations of the United States. Its depth, breadth and straightness have all been increased, and it now affords full thirteen feet of water on its worst shoal, which is progressively deepening. The new inlet bar, it is confidently believed from observations upon it, is capable of being readily and permanently improved, and as this comes within the acknowledged province of the Federal Government, it is hoped she will take speedy and effectual measures for the accomplishment of so important a work to a State that has asked and received so little at her hands.

Improvement in the eastern section of the State also demands our consideration in an equal, if not superior degree. The whole Albemarle country, embracing some 20 counties, has a dangerous and inadequate outlet, and for this reason has been driven to trade with Virginia by the use of her rail and other roads, and of one of the most inconveniently located canals possible. The small vessels which navigate the water courses of this section of country, are compelled to seek an outlet at Ocracoke, some 100 to 200 miles south, when their destination generally is north.

Col. Kearney, U. S. Engineer, who has recently had charge of a survey of that county, reports that Ocracoke inlet is closing, and expresses a belief that ere long it will close entirely; in which event vessels will be compelled to seek an outlet still farther south, through the sound at Beaufort. This of course will throw our trade to a still greater extent into the markets of Virginia. Can we submit to this?

This section is composed of lands of the highest natural fertility, but it is so perfectly level, that to render it fit for cultivation, it requires the most expensive ditching and canalling. This defect, in a country where land so much abounds and capital is so limited, has been the cause of its neglect.

The difficulty of the navigation of the Sound and of the outlet to the ocean, is no doubt a superadded cause; but remove these, and there is no doubt that these lands will become the garden spot of the State, instead of a wilderness of worthless land, and a fertile source of pestilence and disease.

Nagshead, at the foot of the Albemarle Sound, seems designed by nature for the outlet. It is formed by a very narrow strip of beach, which divides the sound from the ocean, and which is of very little elevation above high water mark. It has often been surveyed by very distinguished Engineers, and for the practicability of opening it, I beg to refer to their reports. The very circumstance of its having been so often surveyed, and so often alluded to as the subject of improvement, proves the value and the practicability of the enterprize. It is difficult to explain why it has not before been undertaken. The reason may perhaps be found in its magnitude as a State work, and in the impression that it should and would be executed by the general government, as coming properly within the class of works belonging to it. It is now too essential to us, to be longer delayed, and must be accomplished by some power.

Nagshead is greatly more eligibly situated for an outlet, if Croaton Sound was closed, than was the new inlet on the Cape Fear, which was opened within the recollection of persons now living, and has already 14 feet water and gradually improving.

The Albermale and tributaries, probably discharge five times the quantity of water which the Cape Fear does, and its course is directly for the Ocean, until it approaches some hundreds of yards, when it turns off at right angles and seeks an outlet 100 miles distant at Ocracoke.

The Cape Fear pursued a similar direction and nearer the Ocean to about the same distance, a similar beach intervening, then turned off less abruptly and found an outlet (the main bar) in 10 miles; and at the turn off a storm washed over the beach and cut out the new inlet. The Croaton Sound intercepts the water and draws it away before reaching Nagshead? Closing that sound, it appears to me, would *force* the water on Nagshead in such a body and power and with some slight assistance by cutting the strip of beach to give it a passage in the first instance, as would make the outlet.

This however, is a matter for the science of engineering. That the work is practicable all have agreed—that it ought to be accomplished none will deny who will reflect upon its immense importance to the State, both as to character and profit.

Congress in 1832 yielded the power to the State to impose a Tax on all vessels which might pass through an outlet to be made at Nagshead. The undertaking is evidently one which belongs to the General Government, where the power is lodged to regulate commerce in the States, and because it would be a source of revenue to her.

It would be of more consequence to trade, industry, and commercial enterprize, to say nothing of its greater cheapness, than the Delaware Breakwater, and many other works which have been promptly undertaken by the General Government.

From the Chesapeake to Ocracoke, a distance of from 200 to 300 miles, there is not an Inlet or Harbour for vessels, driven on the coast by stress of weather—under such circumstanees a dull sailer cannot be kept off, and the consequence is that the coast is lined with wrecks and covered with the graves of our seamen. Should Ocracoke close as anticipated by Col. Kearney, the inaccessible coast is increased some 30 or 40 miles, and with it our maritime dangers and losses.

The public prints in Virginia have already directed the attention of her statesmen to the feasibility of drawing the trade of our State even as far as the Ocracoke country to their markets. To seizing upon and stripping the carcass, whilst the limbs are yet quivering with life. Shall we submit to this? Drained by South Carolina on the one hand, and by Virginia on the other, can we exist with honor or profit? Shall we not rather play back upon them their own game? The Rail Road, from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear, flanking South Carolina, may remedy our humiliating position in the one instance, and the opening an inlet at Nagshead, in the other.

Some twelve hundred vessels now cross the Ocracoke bar annually; and produce, of the value of one million of dollars, passes through the canal, besides immense quantities in other directions to the Virginia markets. Not only all this trade, embracing the whole of that in the Albemarle country, but a large amount from several counties of Virginia lying on the tributaries of our water courses, would seek an outlet through our State by the opening of Nagshead, and go to build up a market in its neighborhood, equal, if not superior, to any in Virginia.

A survey and estimate of a ship channel from the Neuse to Beaufort, would afford the necessary information both of the practicability and cost of a work to relieve the navigation and trade of that section of country. The outlet at Nagshead would have some beneficial influence here, with the use of the Sound, and a more direct communication by a rail road to the town location on the Albemarle.

The selection between the rail road and ship channel, would be decided by the information to be acquired by the survey and estimate.

It is very evident that the trade of the Cape Fear cannot be carried to the Albemarle, and vice versa. Two points will therefore become necessary, at which to locate our home markets, and to these all our roads and other improvements of navigation should be made to look and concentrate.

If roads should be located, running from the ports and markets of Virginia and South Carolina, through the interior of our State, it is very clear that all the produce and trade above such a line of road, would be carried to those markets, dividing our State horizontally, the upper from the lower part, and virtually transferring the upper portion to our sister States. They, getting the substance, we retaining the semblance of a State. But, if the figure be reversed, the apex of the angle resting on our own Ports and Markets, running its legs into our rich interior North and West, the effect would be to concentrate our wealth and resources within our own limits.

Let Wilmington be one point, with Roads running to the North, the direction of the Roads heretofore recommended, and she must eventually, at least, receive the produce and trade of those sections, and commensurately increase in size and importance.

Let a market town, at the head of the Albemarle, if we succeed in opening Nagshead, or at Newbern, if a ship channel can be made to Beaufort, be the other point, and similar roads resting upon it, will give to the trade of the country through which they pass, a similar direction. And the intersection of the northern road from Wilmington, with the western road from the point on the Albemarle or Newbern, would lay open an intercourse between all parts of the State. The transportation of troops in the time of war, to the points of invasion and attack on the seaboard, with rail road facility, would be of incalculable importance. The transportation of the mail to our commercial points, adds no little to the value of such roads.

The construction of a turnpike road from Raleigh via Chapel Hill to the west, has been spoken of as highly desirable. On so rough and broken a route, I am inclined to believe that its cost would be more commensurate with its utility, than that of a rail road. And if a rail road should not be constructed from Raleigh intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, which is highly important, I should recommend a continuance of the turnpike on that route; ultimately to be continued to the Albemarle or Newbern, the selected point for a market town in the east.

Home markets of consumption would naturally spring up along the line of improvement—and home markets for exportation and importation on the seaboard. The valuable results of this state of things, will be the establishment of *common schools*, by the increase of the population and wealth of the State—the bringing together the citizens of remote districts into an intercourse of trade and friendship—the removal of sectional and geographical jealousies—and the assumption of that elevated position among our sister States, to which every honorable incentive impels us.

The currency of the State is intimately connected with the subject of domestic markets. The essential requisites to our currency are, that it be adequate to the exchanges of commodities into a circulating medium, and that it be so used.

As almost the whole of the agricultural products of this State are sold in the markets of other States—it follows that the money paid for these, consist principally of the currency of the States in which sales are made—such currency is put in circulation even in this State, to the exclusion of our own—but when merchandize is purchased in foreign markets for consumption here, and paid for in the currency of this State, it is brought back for redemption in specie. Thus, by this operation, the circulation of the currency authorized by this State, is restricted between the smallest limits—if, indeed, it can be properly said to have any circulation at all.

Home markets in which our people could both buy and sell, would permit the circulating medium of the State to pursue its appropriate function, without embarrassment. Having no foreign rival to struggle against, the amount might be safely increased to the extent required by the various wants of the community—it would be kept in active employment, and be absorbed in domestic commerce. Without home markets, its amount must necessarily be fluctuating and uncertain, because depending on causes beyond the control of the agents authorised by this State to supply it.

I know that to accomplish these works, and to carry into effect the system of General Improvement I have proposed, necessarily involves the expenditure of a large amount, and I know too that our people are too poor and too sparsely spread over a large territory, to enable us to command the means at once from our private resources. We have but one alternative, and that has no bugbear terror to a mind of enlarged and patriotic views. I mean the employment of the State's credit in foreign markets. In England money is abundant, and may be borrowed on State stocks on excellent terms, say from 3½ to 5 per cent. interest. This is a most fortunate conjuncture, and may never happen to us again. Wars destroy such opportunities, and are of such frequent occurrence in Europe, that they may soon break out and rob us forever of the golden moments which seem beckoning us onward to prosperity and improvement. The credit of the State is all that is asked or that is required. It will involve no taxation, for if the works should be as valuable as I believe they will be, the profits arising from them will not only pay the interest of the debt, but the principal also.

I have already shown how much the present generation has done for posterity in the privation of two wars, and in the discharge of the immense public debt created by them—in the construction of forts, the building of vessels, and other matters of consumption, draining and exhausting the means of the citizens and making the country poorer. It is now time that we looked to the permanent improvement of our beloved State. Here the case is quite reversed. Money borrowed and judiciously applied for this purpose, twice blesses the people: in the disbursements first, and in the value of the improvements afterwards.

Gentlemen, we have no choice in this matter. Our course must now be onward, or we must sink into insignificance and ruin. Our sister States are up and doing: they are pulling us at our two extremes, drawing from us the life-blood of our existence; and unless we act, and act efficiently, we become the humble tributary, a mere province of our neighbors. Energy and enterprize alone can rescue our trade, redeem our commercial degradation, and place us in that elevated and appropriate position which it becomes us to occupy in the sisterhood of republics.

Cast your eyes on the surrounding States, and you can but contemplate the results of their energy with delight and admiration. Their canals, their rail ways, their factories, and high state of agricultural improvement, rival the best and most early settled countries of the world; whilst their moral and intellectual advancement has been stimulated by, and kept pace with, their physical improvement.

If we are unmoved by facts so striking—if illustration so practical and so decisive, fails to convince, and to induce immediate and efficient action—argument is in vain—the cause is lost—the State is doomed—and the hopes of our Patriots' sons blasted forever.

A topographical, geological and mineralogical examination and survey of the State, is considered highly desirable. The minerals and ores are believed to be incalculably valuable, and the limestone and marble which might thus be brought to light, would benefit the farming interest beyond the cost of the undertaking.

The Literary Board employed C. B Shaw, Esq. Engineer, to superintend the draining of the swamp lands. Surveys have been made of a large tract in Hyde county; two canals located to Pungo and Alligator Lakes, and small portions of them put under contract. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining bids for contracts, or more progress would have been made on the work. The law confined the Board to contracts only. If the employment of hands had been within their power, very probably more would have been done.—In season, a report more in detail will be submitted by the Board on this very important subject.

The important subject of Common Schools was entrusted to the Board, that they might digest some system applicable to the crying wants of the State, and they have given it most anxious consideration. A variety of laws and systems have been politely furnished by the Governors of the States, to aid in the prosecution of this work. The result will also be communicated in season. A considerable fund has been set apart for this purpose.—In Bank Stock, $1,020,700. In Rail Road Stock, $600,000, as soon as the last instalment of the State's subscription has been paid. Of the Surplus—$200,000 for draining the swamp lands; 61,654 11 in cash and notes on hand; $23,500 stock Cape Fear Navigation Company; $25,000 in Roanoke Navigation Company; making the sum of $1,939,851 11, besides the income arising from entries of land, license to retailers of spiritous liquors, and to auctioneers; and the swamp lands not granted to individuals before 1836; which will probably yield an income of $120,000 to $150,000 per annum, and would seem to warrant a commencement of a system, which indeed is all that is at present required or practicable.

The State is utterly deficient in statistics from which to draw accurate information, not only up on this, but upon all other subjects. I am very certain, however, that teachers could not be procured for any extensive system, and as a deficiency of this class of useful individuals is a matter of complaint and regret in the oldest and best educated States of the Union, we could not draw them thence if desirable. We should adopt, in the first place, some plan to remedy this evil. Two modes have presented themselves—either the establishment of a school in some central position for the education of teachers, or an arrangement with the University by which such youths should be instructed free of charge, as would agree to devote themselves as school masters to the State for a term of years. The employment of a permanent Commissioner to superintend this branch of the service, will probably be necessary. He may be employed for the present in obtaining all the information in the State and elsewhere, necessary to proceeding with skill and effect.

The Constitution has given to the Executive the high prerogative of exercising clemency, which it is his duty to do according to the best of his judgment. To render this duty the more valuable to the community, he should be placed in possession of full and accurate information of the offence and punishment, which is not now the case. Such information is brought to his notice by petition and representation, drawn by partial or prejudiced hands, and I have reason to believe frequently destitute of truth. To refuse the consideration of such, however, on that ground, and suffer a human creature to expiate his crime with his life, when a possibility of innocence existed, would be unjust to the power with which he has been entrusted, and painful to him. To remedy this uncertainty, a report of all the State prosecutions by the presiding magistrate, in all cases of conviction, under the seal of the Clerks, should be made to the Executive immediately on the adjournment of Court, and before the execution of the sentence, from which source valuable information could be derived, in which the State is deficient on all matters.

The communication of the Hon. R M Saunders, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, herewith submitted, marked E., presents another defect in the law, to which I beg leave to call your attention.

Soon after the close of the last session, in obedience to an act for that purpose, General S F Patterson was commissioned to redeem $300,000, the stock of the State issued in 1835, which duty he performed agreeable to law, and the bonds have been handed to the Public Treasurer. On observing that Congress had appropriated $30,000 to pay the claims of this State for military expenditures during the last war, I commissioned Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq to make the settlement—I am happy to inform you that he succeeded in doing so, and received the amount appropriated in discharge of the claims. The money has been paid to the Public Treasurer. His Report will be made at an early day.

In obedience to an act of the last session, directing the appointment of a surveyor—commissioners to superintend the surveying and selling the recently acquired lands from the Cherokee Indians; the appointments have been made, and the duties incidental thereto, performed.

The Report of the Commissioners of sale will be communicated at an early period.

Commissioners were also appointed to superintend the transcribing and printing the Revised Statutes, which duty has been performed; copies delivered agreeable to law, and the remaining number placed in the hands of Messrs. Turner & Hughes, of this place, for sale for the State.

A set of weights under an act of Congress has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury as a standard by which to regulate those in use in our State, which will require Legislative action. The importance of co-operative uniformity in all matters relative to commerce, trade, and intercourse of the different members of the Union, is too obviously necessary to need further comment at my hands, than has been bestowed on the currency and exchanges.

A compilation of military tactics, has been received from the Major General in chief, for the purpose of rendering the exercise of the Militia uniform, which will require your attention.

Six pieces of field artillery complete, and five hundred and ninety-seven muskets, the quota of 1837 inclusive, to which the State is entitled from the United States, has been received and ordered to be stored in Wilmington until disposition should be made of them by some action on your part.

The quota of 1838, of muskets, the ordnance department has requested to be informed if the State was desirous of converting, in part, or the whole, into any other species of arms. The communication is herewith submitted, marked F.

The Executive is unable to advise on this subject, except the number of arms ordered to be distributed by the last session. He has received no return of arms or men. The law gives the Adjutant General the option of making his returns to the General Assembly or the Commander-in-chief, and I believe it has been the custom to make the return of the militia, arms, accoutrements and magazines, directly to your body, which will put you in possession of all the necessary information to enable you to dispose of the subject.

Three instalments of the surplus revenue were received from the United States during the last year by the public treasurer, amounting to $1,433,757 39 cents, which has been disposed of agreeably to the appropriations of the last session, namely $300,000 in the redemption of the State stock—$500,000 subscribed to the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear—$200,000 carried to the credit of the Literary Fund, applicable to the draining of the swamp lands—$100,000 placed in the public treasury, and the balance, $333,757 39 cents, carried to the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements, for certain purposes agreeably to the resolution.

The general state of finances will be submitted to you by the officers in charge of that department. I will take the occasion to suggest whether reports from all the institutions of the State, in which the State has a pecuniary interest, should not be made to the Executive, previous to the meeting of the General Assembly, to enable him to take a general view of their situations, and give to the General Assembly a condensed statement of the same?

Great reliance has been placed on limited copartnerships, for bringing into action a considerable amount of capital. Without having given the subject much reflection, as such connections could not possibly do injury, I deem it worthy of being submitted to your consideration.

At the request of the States mentioned, I have the honor of submitting communications from them to your body. From Vermont on abolition of slavery; New Hampshire relative to the surplus; Connecticut and Arkansas on the Public Lands; Connecticut on Executive Patronage—Georgia relative to the abduction of a slave by citizens of Maine; Kentucky on the currency; Louisiana relative to a Southern Convention to adopt measures against the machinations of Northern fanatics; Alabama, Ohio and Rhode Island for and against the annexation of Texas; and from Maine, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Maryland and Vermont on granting the privilege of franking to the State officers; and from Missouri resolutions approbating the conduct of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton on the expunging resolution in the Senate of the U. S., all of which are in packet A.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace you will find in packet G.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, permit me to assure you of my ready co-operation in all matters for the comfort, improvement, and happiness of the citizens of the State.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient servant.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Executive Department,
Nov. 21st, 1838.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have a long letter from Raleigh by this morning's Express, which we regret our utter inability to publish. The Legislative proceedings are not important. Wm. Hill unanimously re-elected Sec'y of State. W. S. Washington elected Solicitor 2d circuit. Several bills to create new counties have been introduced; one to establish a branch of the Supreme Court in the West, &c.

STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL SAFE!—The public anxiety is relieved by the arrival of this ship at New York. She had put back to Cork, on account of a defect of machinery, made a fresh start on the 6th, and arrived on the 23d. No political news. Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼d. Sales of last 8 days, 44,000 bales. The Express says this will cause no rise in New York, the price being already full up. Tobacco was higher.

CANADA.—The Patriots have been totally routed—their whole army being killed or taken prisoners.

☞ The Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Raleigh, are *particularly requested* to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday of the County Court week, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1838.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.—Arrived, yesterday, Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Post Boy, with Goods for sundry persons in this place and the interior.

Doct. BENJ. W. ROBINSON

OCCUPIES the Dwelling House next the Paper Mill, (Mr. Anderson's,) where he may be found at night.

November 28, 1838. 21 4w